The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 5133. — NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868. — PRICE FOUR CENTS.

IMPEACHMENT.

Organization of the Senate for the Trial of the President.

Senator Wade Sworn as a Member of the Court.

President Johnson Summoned to Appear on Friday Next.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 6.

The Senate convened at 12 o'clock and spent its morning hour in the usual business routine. The Court of Impeachment met at 1 o'clock, the Chief Justice in the chair. The galleries were full long before noon, and an extra force of police stopped the anxious spectators at the head of the stair-cases, and kept them in tedious waiting for their turn, the turn being that when some tired out or disgusted listener relinquished his or her seat, when one person, and one person only, was allowed to pass the batons and buttons of the policemen to the inside of the galleries. The morning hour dragged heavily, for people had come for the impeachment, and not for legislation.

At 1 o'clock Chief Justice CHASE appeared and took his seat. Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, who gave way to adjourn yesterday, was entitled to the floor, and was about to proceed, when Mr. HOWARD, who had evidently made up his mind that there should be a prompt settlement of the question at issue, submitted the point of order that the Court not yet being organized, the motions of Messrs. HENDRICKS and JOHNSON, made yesterday, were both out of order. The Chief Justice responded to this by saying that he must hold that the rules of the Senate were applicable to the present proceedings, and he was constrained to submit the question at issue to the Senate for their decision. He asked the Senator from Michigan to reduce his point of order to writing.

While this was going on Mr. DIXON, who was laying out the ground for a speech of an hour or two, began to fidget in his seat, and soon manifested his uneasiness by rising to another point of order, which the Chair decided could not be entertained, pending another already before the Senate. Then Mr. HOWARD's point was read, and Mr. DIXON again rose, but hadn't removed his hands from his pocket before Mr. DRAKE was at him with the point of order that a point of order was not debatable. But the Chair decided that Mr. DRAKE was not correct, and when Mr. HOWARD came to his relief, Mr. POMEROY took him off his feet by reminding him that when a point of order was submitted to the Senate for their decision, it became debatable. Mr. DIXON then got out a few words, when Mr. SHERMAN was at him and made the point of order that his remarks were not confined to the question. This point was sustained, and Mr. DIXON again started. He got on a little way further, when a side controversy sprang up between Messrs. SHERMAN, JOHNSON and HENDRICKS, which resulted in another point of order from Mr. HOWARD, aimed at Mr. DIXON, who was still struggling to get on with his speech. When asked to state his point, Mr. HOWARD boldly put it on the ground that the twenty-third rule, adopted by the Senate for the government of the Court, provided that all questions should be decided by the Senate without debate. The Chief Justice decided that there was as yet no court, the organization not being complete. The rules, therefore, could not apply, and the rules of the Senate must govern the proceedings at this time. Mr. DRAKE appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the question being had by yeas and nays, the Chair was sustained, yeas 24, nays 20. At this announcement there was a burst of applause from one portion of the gentlemen's gallery, some muddy intellects having conceived the idea that to sustain the Chief Justice was to defeat impeachment. The gavel fell with loud report, and the Chair in tones of imperative command ordered silence in the galleries.

Though this decision had no more bearing upon impeachment than DIXON's speech had on the subject before the Senate, yet it cut the Gordian knot of complication, and decided a question about which a great many people had become nervous. Was it a court? Then why not enforce the rules? Was it the Senate? Then why the Chief-Justice presiding in debate? The latter said that it was not a court but the Senate, and the Senate agreed with him. This knocked the foundation out from under Mr. HENDRICKS' motion, and he had voted for it. Seeing his dilemma, he as gracefully as possible said that it being the Senate, he as a Senator had no right to object to another Senator being sworn, and he would withdraw the objection, with the intention of renewing it after the Court was organized. "Better wait and see if the counsel for the defence wont save you the trouble," was heard *sotto voce*—a voice that sounded like MORTON's.

The objection withdrawn, Senator WADE was called, the list was completed, and at 2:30 o'clock the Chief Justice announced that the organization of the Court was complete. The Secretary of the Senate was directed to notify the House of Representatives thereof, and at 2:40 all the Managers appeared at the Bar of the Senate, except Mr. STEVENS, when Mr. BINGHAM demanded in the name of the House that the Senate take order for the appearance of ANDREW JOHNSON in Court to answer the articles of impeachment preferred against him. Mr. HOWARD then moved for an order that a summons issue for the President, citing him to appear and answer at the bar of the Senate on Friday, March 13, at 1 o'clock. The order was made, and the Court adjourned until that day. The summons in question will be completed to-morrow, and will be served upon the President by GEORGE T. BROWN, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, immediately. The following is the document in full:

The United States of America, ss.—The Senate of the United States to ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, *greeting:*

Whereas, The House of Representatives of the United States of America did on the 4th day of March exhibit to the Senate Articles of Impeachment against you, the said ANDREW JOHNSON, in the words following: [Here follow the articles.] And demand that you, the said ANDREW JOHNSON, should be put to answer the accusations as set forth in said articles, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments might be thereupon had as are agreeable to law and justice. You, the said ANDREW JOHNSON, are, therefore, hereby summoned to be and appear before the Senate of the United States of America, at their chamber, in the city of Washington, on the thirteenth day of March, at one o'clock, afternoon, then and there to answer to the said articles of impeachment; and then and there to abide by, obey, and perform such orders, directions, and judgments, as the Senate of the United States shall make in the premises, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States. Hereof you are not to fail.

Witness, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and presiding officer of the said Senate, at the City of Washington, this sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety first.

The following is the indorsement of the summons:

The United States of America, ss.—The Senate of the United States to GEORGE T. BROWN, Sergeant-at-Arms, greeting: You are hereby commanded to deliver to and leave with ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, if conveniently to be found, or if not, to leave at his usual place of abode, or at his usual place of business, in some conspicuous place, a true and attested copy of the within writ of summons, together with a like copy of this precept. And in whichsoever way you perform this service, let it be done at least four days before the appearance day mentioned in said writ of summons. Fail not, and make return of this writ of summons and precept with your proceedings thereon indorsed, on or before the appearance day mentioned in said writ of summons.

Witness—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and presiding officer of the Senate, at the City of Washington, this sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-first.

The question as to whether Mr. WADE will vote on the final question in the President's trial will probably be decided by that Senator himself in the negative. There is, however, a method by which he can cast his vote according to his convictions without impropriety, to wit, by resigning his position as President of the Senate immediately upon the vote. This would relieve the subject of all embarrassment, and put the Presidential succession into the House of Representatives and upon the shoulders of Speaker COLFAX.

Some of the President's friends state that he will respond in person to the writ, and that he will then wait the action of the Senate in giving him time to file his answer. He claims that the proceedings in this case should be conducted exactly the same as similar proceedings in cases before ordinary courts. When called on to file his reply, he will respond with a demurrer that the charges against him do not amount to high crimes and misdemeanors in the meaning of the Constitution.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, March 6.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President in reply to the resolution of inquiry relative to the alleged interference of the United States Consul at Rome in the recent troubles in Italy. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also several petitions from cigar-makers in regard to the Internal Revenue tax. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also a memorial from the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, asking aid for an air line railroad Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President, inclosing an answer from the Secretary of State, to a request for information in regard to the Island of Alta Della, near San Domingo.

Also, a communication in reply to the resolution inquiring in regard to the abduction of ALLAN MCDONALD, a citizen of the United States in Canada, which were appropriately referred.

BRIDGING THE POTOMAC.

Mr. SPRAGUE, from the Committee on Commerce, moved to discharge the Committee from the consideration of the bill in regard to bridging the Potomac River, and to refer the same to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Agreed to.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to take charge of the Gettysburg and Antietam National Cemetery. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. MORGAN called up the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever a State is in default in payment of interest or principal due on stocks or bonds held by the United States in trust, to retain the amount due out of money due the said State by the United States.

At the suggestion of Mr. MORTON, who desired to examine the resolution, it was laid over.

PAYMASTERS' ACCOUNTS.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill to facilitate the settlement of Paymasters' accounts. It authorizes their reimbursement for accidental losses or overpayment made in good faith, on proper testimony, and the approval of the Secretary of War.

Mr. WILSON explained that necessarily, from the immense sums paid out by Paymasters during the war—about $1,000,000,000—many cases of hardship occurred.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, was opposed to establishing such a precedent, and moved to refer it to the Committee on Finance.

After further debate Mr. MORRILL withdrew the motion and the bill was amended, when it was cut short by the expiration of the morning hour.

IMPEACHMENT.

The President then announced that, the time having arrived when the Senate was to proceed to the trial of the impeachment of the President of the United States, he would vacate the chair for that purpose.

The Chief Justice was again escorted to the chair by Mr. POMEROY, Chairman of the Committee appointed for that purpose.

The Secretary of the Senate read the minutes of the Court of yesterday, including the adjournment of the Senate.

The Chief Justice then stated the question to be an objection having been made to the swearing in of the Senator from Ohio, Mr. WADE, on motion to postpone the swearing in of that Senator until the remaining members had been sworn. He also announced that Mr. DIXON had the floor.

Mr. DIXON—Mr. President—

Mr. HOWARD—Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The Chief Justice—The Senator will state his point of order.

Mr. HOWARD—By the Constitution, the Senate sitting on the trial of an impeachment, is to be on oath or affirmation. Each member of the Senate, by the Constitution, is a competent member of the body for that purpose; there can, therefore, be no trial unless that oath or affirmation be taken by the respective Senators, who are present. The Constitution of the United States is operative, and when a member presents himself to take oath, I hold that, as a rule of order, it is the duty of the presiding officer to administer that oath, and that the proposition to take the oath cannot be postponed, other members having no control over the question; that is the simplest duty devolved upon the presiding officer. Further, Sir, the Senate, on the second day of the present month, adopted rules for their government in proceedings of this kind. Rule three declares that "before proceeding to the consideration of an Article of Impeachment the presiding officer shall administer the oath hereinafter provided to the members of the Senate then present." Mr. WADE is present and ready, and the other members, if they appear, whose duty it shall be to take the oath. The form of the oath is also prescribed by our present rules, as follows: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON, now pending, I will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and law. So help me God." That is the form of the oath prescribed by our rules. It is the form in which the presiding officer of this body himself is sworn. It is the form in which we all, thus far, have been sworn, and, so far as the rules are concerned, I insist that they have already been adopted, and recognized by us, so far as it is possible, during the condition in which we now are, of organizing ourselves for the discharge of our present duty. I therefore make the point of order that the objection made to the swearing in of Mr. WADE is out of order, and also that the motion of the honorable Senator from Maryland, to postpone the swearing in of Mr. WADE, is out of order, under the rules and under the Constitution of the United States; and I ask the Court, respectfully and earnestly, that the President of the Senate, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, presiding in that body, to decide this question of order, and without debate. I object to any further debate.

Mr. DIXON—The question before the Senate is, whether under this rule the Senator from Ohio—

Mr. DRAKE—I call the Senator from Connecticut to order.

The Chief Justice—The Senator from Connecticut is called to order. The Senator from Michigan (Mr. HOWARD) has made a point of order to be submitted for the consideration of the body, during the proceedings for the organization of the Senate for the trial of an impeachment. For the present the Chair regards the general rules of the Senate as obligatory, and that the Senate must determine for itself every question which arises, unless the Chair is permitted to determine. In a case of this sort, affecting so nearly the organization of this body, the Chair feels himself constrained to submit the question of order to the Senate. Will the Senator from Michigan state his point of order in writing?

Mr. DIXON—I rise to a point of order.

The Chief Justice—A point of order is already pending, and this point cannot be made until the other is decided.

Mr. DIXON—I desire to know whether a point of order cannot be made with regard to that question.

The Chief Justice—The Chair is of the opinion that no point of order can be made pending another point of order.

Mr. HOWARD prepared his point of order, and sent it to the Chair.

The Chief Justice—Senators, the point of order submitted by the Senator from Michigan, is as follows, (reading:) "That the objection raised to administering the oath to Mr. WADE is out of order, and that the motion of the Senator from Maryland, to postpone the administering of the oath to Mr. WADE until other Senators are sworn, is also out of order, under the rules adopted by the Senate on the 2d of March inst., and under the Constitution of the United States." The question is open to debate.

Mr. DIXON—Mr. President—

The Chief Justice—The Senator from Connecticut—

Mr. DRAKE—I call the Senator to order; under the rules of the Senate questions of order are not debatable.

Mr. DIXON was understood to say that questions of order referred to the Senate were debatable.

Mr. DRAKE—I do not so understand the rules of the Senate. There can be debate upon an appeal from a decision of the Chair; but there can be no debate in the first instance upon a question of order, as I understand the rules of the Senate.

The Chief Justice—The Chair rules that a question of order is debatable when submitted to the Senate.

Mr. DRAKE—If I am mistaken in the rules of the Senate on that subject, I would like to be corrected; but I take it I am not.

The Chief Justice—The Senator from Missouri is out of order, unless he appeals from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. DRAKE asked leave to read the sixth rule, providing that when a member shall be called to order by the President or a Senator he shall sit down and not proceed without leave of the Senate, and that every question of order shall be decided by the President, without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate.

Mr. POMEROY said the rule applied to submission to the Senate, without which a question was not debatable.

Mr. DIXON said the question was now presented in a different shape from that presented yesterday by the Senator from Michigan, when he reminded them, that after all, this was a question of order and ought to be so decided. The question now was, whether as a question of the orderly proceedings of this body the Senator from Ohio could take the oath on that question. He proposed to address the Senate. At the adjournment yesterday, he was about remarking that the President of the United States was about to be tried before this body in its judicial capacity, whether called a court or not, upon Articles of Impeachment presented by the House of Representatives. If upon that trial, continued Mr. DIXON, he should be convicted, the judgment of the body may extend to his removal from office, and to his disqualification hereafter to hold any office of profit or trust under the United States. How far the judgment would extend in case of his coviction is, of course, impossible for any one now to say. In all human probability it would extend, at least, as far as to his removal from office. In that event, the very moment that the judgment was rendered the office of President of the United States, with all its powers and all its attributes, would be vested in the Senator from Ohio, now holding the office of President of this body. The office would vest in the President of the Senate for the time being; and the question before this body now is for this tribunal to decide whether upon the trial a person holding the office of President of the Senate, and in whom the office of President of the United States, upon conviction, rests, can be a Judge upon that trial. That, Sir, is the question before this tribunal.

Mr. SHERMAN called the Senator to order. He claimed the Senator was not in order in speaking upon the general question of impeachment when a point of order was submitted to the Senate by the Chair. He thought they should adhere to the rules of the Senate.

The Chief Justice intimated that the Senator from Connecticut should speak within the rules.

Mr. DIXON said that if allowed to go on without interruption, he had proposed to go into the general merits of the question; but as it appeared to be the opinion of the Senate that he could not do so, he would not trespass on its attention in that regard. He proposed to discuss the question under the Constitution, use and rules of order—

Mr. HOWARD—I call the Senator from Connecticut to order, and ask whether it is now in order to take an appeal from the decision of the Chair?

Mr. DIXON submitted that that was not such a question of order as the Senator had a right to raise. The only question he had a right to raise was whether he (DIXON) was out of order.

Mr. HOWARD—Very well; I raise that question distinctly, and I call the Senator to order. I make the point that the twenty-third rule adopted by the Senate declares that all orders and decisions shall be taken by yeas and nays without debate.

The Chief Justice, in deciding the point of order, said: The twenty-third rule is a rule for the proceedings of the Senate when organized for the trial of an Impeachment. It is not yet organized, and in the opinion of the Chair the twenty-third rule does not apply at present.

Mr. DRAKE appealed from the decision.

The Chief Justice re-stated the decision, and stated that the question was "Shall the opinion of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?"

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 24, nays 20, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Drake, Ferry, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wilson, Yates—20.

So the decision of the Chair was sustained.

The announcement of the result was followed by manifestations of applause in the galleries, which were promptly checked.

Mr. DIXON then proceeded with his argument. He said he was not unmindful of the high character of the Senator from Ohio, and did not forget what he had learned from his observance in the Senate for nearly twelve years of his just and generous nature. He acknowledged most cheerfully that that Senator was as much raised above the imperfection and frailties of this weak, depraved, corrupt human nature, as it was possible for any member to be.

Mr. CONNESS raised the question of order that the Senator was not confining himself within the limits of debate.

The Chief Justice said he was greatly embarrassed in attempting to ascertain the precise scope of debate to be indulged in, and he therefore was not prepared to say that the Senator from Connecticut was out of order.

Mr. DIXON continued his remarks, and said he did not suppose that in disavowing any personal objection to the Senator from Ohio he was infringing the rules of debate. If any advantage or profit was to be accrued to that honorable Senator from the trial, what was it? What was the nature of his interest? The Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) had spoken of it as a matter of trifling consequence, but it was nothing less than the high office of President of the United States. It was the highest object of human ambition in this country, and perhaps in the world.

Mr. STEWART called the Senator from Connecticut to order. He was discussing the main question, not the question of order.

The Chief Justice remarked that he had already said it was very difficult for him to determine the precise limits of debate on the point of order taken by the Senator from Michigan. The nature of the objection taken by the Senator from Indiana, (HENDRICKS,) and the validity of that objection must necessarily become the subject of debate; and he was unable to pronounce the Senator from Connecticut out of order.

Mr. DIXON resumed his speech. He ventured to say that with the great temptation of the Presidency operating on the human mind, it would be nothing short of miraculous if the Senator from Ohio could be impartial. Nothing short of the power of the Omnipotence operating directly on the human heart could under such circumstances make any human being impartial. It might be said that the objection made was not within the letter of the Constitution. The Constitution did not, he admitted, expressly prohibit a member of the Senate acting as presiding officer *pro tempore* from acting as a Judge in a case of impeachment. He was not prepared to say that the Senator from Ohio came within the letter of the express prohibition of the Constitution, but he certainly came within its spirit; and he assumed that the Senate was here to act, not on the letter but on the spirit of the Constitution. There was no prohibition in the Constitution that a presiding officer *pro tempore* on a trial of this kind shall vote. The provision only was that the Vice-President of the United States shall not preside or give a casting vote in a trial of this kind. The reason of that provision had already been explained. That reason was so manifest that it was not necessary to give it. It was that there was such a direct interest in the Vice-President in the result of the trial that it was deemed improper that he should preside in a proceeding through which a vacancy might be created. The framers of the Constitution knew that the provisions of the common law prevented a man being a judge in his own case. They knew that, as had been said by a learned commentator, the omnipotence of Parliament was limited in that respect, and that even that omnipotent body could not make a man a judge in his own case. It would shock humanity, if it would violate every feeling of justice throughout the world for the Vice-President to act, would it have less effect in relation to the presiding office *pro tempore*? No language could depict the impropriety of a Senator acting as a Judge in a case, which, in certain events, was to place him in the Presidential chair. The President of the United States could not waive his objection in this case. It was a question in which the people of the United States were deeply interested, and it must be decided by the laws and the Constitution, and by the great rules of right. The objection was not, as had been argued, premature, for there were many preliminary questions on which, if the Senator from Ohio were now sworn, he might proceed to vote. If there was anything desirable in a trial it was that in the first place it should be impartially just; and that in the second place, it must appear to the public mind that it was impartially just. If the Senate were to decide that the Senator from Ohio, who was to benefit by the deposition of the President, could take part in his trial, there would certainly be some doubt entertained in the public mind of the fairness of the trial. If history should have to record that fact, the sympathies of the civilized world would be with the deposed President.

Mr. HENDRICKS said that in making the objection, which he did not question, the general proposition of the right of the Senator from Ohio to vote on all proper questions, but he claimed that by his own act he accepted a position which disqualified him from sitting as a Judge in this case. It was therefore his own act, not the act of the Senate that disqualified him. This question necessarily arose often in the organization of bodies composed of many members. It often occurred in the House of Representatives when members were called to be sworn, and it had necessarily to be decided before the organization was complete. The question must therefore be decided here. Substantially, the body was a court. It ought not consider legislative questions at all. The judgement of each Senator was controlled altogether by questions of law and of fact, and the body was therefore in its very essence and nature a judicial body. The Senate ceased to be a body for the consideration of legislative questions, and became a body for the consideration of judicial questions. The first step in passing from the one character to the other character was the appearance of the Chief Justice of the United States in the chair. The next step was that Senators should take the oath that, as Judges, they would be fair and just; and the question arose in this stage as to the competency of a certain Senator. The question was, whether the Senator from Ohio could participate in the trial. He (HENDRICKS) had held in the Stockton case that a Senator might vote on a question where he had an interest, but the Senate had decided differently; and he now held to the decision of the Senate. He was somewhat surprised to hear the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) argue now in the contrary view. He believed that the objection was made at the proper time, but as soon as the Senators who had sustained the general objection, particularly the Senator from Delware, (BAYARD,) seemed to intimate that the objection might be reserved, and made at another time, he would withdraw it.

Mr. HENDRICKS having thus withdrawn his objection, the motion offered by Senator JOHNSON and the question of order submitted by Senator HOWARD, fell to the ground.

Senator WADE then came forward and took the oath as administered to him by the Chief Justice.

The other Senators who had not already been sworn were called, one by one, and took the oath.

Then the Chief Justice, rising, said:

"All the Senators having taken the oath required by the Constitution, the Senate is now organized for the purpose of proceeding with the trial of the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON. The Sergeant-at-Arms will make proclamation."

The Sergeant-at-Arms then made the formal proclamation in these words:

"Hear ye, Hear ye, Hear ye! All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the Senate of the United States is sitting for the trial of the Articles of Impeachment against ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States."

Mr. HOWARD—I submit the following order:

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate inform the Managers of the House of Representatives that the Senate is now organized.

The Chief Justice—Before submitting that question to the Senate, the Chief Justice thinks it his duty to submit to the Senate the rules of procedure. In the judgment of the Chief Justice, the Senate is now organized as a distinct body from the Senate, sitting in its legislative capacity. It performs a distinct function, the members are under a different oath, and the presiding officer is not the President *pro tempore*, but the Chief Justice of the United States. Under these circumstances, the Chair conceives that the rules adopted by the Senate in its legislative capacity are not rules for the government of the Senate, sitting for the trial of an impeachment, unless they be also adopted by that body. In the judgment of the Chair, if it be erroneous, he desires to be corrected by the judgment of the court of the Senate sitting for the trial of the impeachment of the President, which in his judgment are synonymous terms; and therefore, if he be permitted to do so, he will take the sense of the Senate upon this question, whether the rules adopted on the 2d day of March shall be considered as the rules of the proceedings in this body.

[Cries of "Question, question!".]

The Chief Justice put the question. There was but one faint "No" apparently, from the Democratic side.

The Chief Justice—The ayes have it by the sound. The rules will be considered as the rules of this body. (To Mr. HOWARD)—Will the Senator have the goodness to repeat his motion?

Mr. HOWARD repeated his motion given above, which was put, and declared adopted.

After a few minutes delay, at 2:45 o'clock the doors were thrown open.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced: "The Managers of the Impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives," and the Managers entered and proceeded up the aisle arm-in-arm, Messrs. BINGHAM and BUTLER in the advance. Mr. STEVENS did not appear.

The Chief Justice—The Managers on the part of the House of Representatives will take the seats assigned to them. They took their seats accordingly, inside the bar, whereupon order having been restored,

Mr. BINGHAM rose and said, in an almost inaudible tone, until admonished by Senators near him to speak louder: "We are instructed by the House of Representatives, as its Managers, to demand that the Senate take process against ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States; that he answer at the bar of the Senate the articles of impeachment heretofore preferred by the House of Representatives, through its Managers, before the Senate."

Mr. BINGHAM having taken his seat,

Mr. HOWARD offered the following order:

"Ordered that a summons be issued as required by the rules of procedure and practice in the Senate when sitting in the trial of impeachments, to ANDREW JOHNSON, returnable on Friday, the 13th day of March inst., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon."

The question was put on agreeing to the order. It was decided, carried and directed to be executed.

Mr. HOWARD—I move that the Senate, sitting upon the trial of impeachment do now adjourn.

Several Senators addressed the Chair simultaneously, but Mr. ANTHONY was recognized. He offered an amendment to Rule 7, to strike out the last clause providing that "The presiding officer may in the first instance submit to the Senate without a division all questions of evidence and incidental questions, but the same shall, on the demand of one-fifth of the members present, be decided by the ayes and nays," and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"The presiding officer of the Court may rule all questions of evidence and incidental questions, which ruling shall stand as the judgment of the Court, unless some member of the Court shall ask that a formal vote be taken thereon, in which case it shall be submitted to the Court for decision. He may at his option in the first instance submit any such question to vote of the members of the Court."

The amendment would restore the rule to its original form before the amendment.

Mr. ANTHONY did not desire to press his amendment immediately, and at his suggestion it was laid on the table.

Mr. HOWARD then moved that the Court adjourn to the time at which the summons was made returnable—Friday, the 13th inst.

Mr. SUMNER—Before that motion is put I should like to ask my friend, the Senator from Rhode Island, (Mr. ANTHONY,) whether under the rule now adopted he regards that as debatable.

Mr. ANTHONY—No.

Mr. SUMNER—By these rules it is provided as follows:

"All the orders and decisions shall be made and had by yeas and nays, which shall be entered on the record, without debate, except when the doors shall be closed for dissolution."

Mr. ANTHONY—I have not read the rules in reference to the question, and I do not desire to press the motion at present.

Chief Justice—There is nothing before the Senate but the motion to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was carried, and the Chief Justice declared the Court adjourned until Friday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, and vacated the Chair. The Managers then retired.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The President *pro tem* having resumed the chair, On motion of Mr. JOHNSON the Senate provided for an adjournment to Monday next.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY the order offered by him providing for the issue of tickets to the galleries, &c., during the trial, was referred to the committee appointed to prepare rules for the Senate sitting on the question of impeachment.

Mr. STEWART made an unsuccessful endeavor to call up the bill to establish a school of mines.

Mr. WILSON again called up the bill to facilitate the settlement of paymasters' accounts, which was amended by striking out the requirement of the approval of the Secretary of War, and confining its application to the period prior to the passage of the act, with other verbal amendments. It was then passed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, at 4:20 o'clock, the Senate went into Executive session, Mr. SUMNER protesting against it in consonance with the ground heretofore taken by him against Executive recognition, and after a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FOREIGN MAIL CONTRACTS.

Mr. ELIOT, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to authorize contracts for foreign mail service, and to aid in the construction and employment of American-built steamers, which was referred to the Post-office Committee.

The bill authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract for a term of years with the citizens or corporations of the United States for conveyance of foreign mails between the ports of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and ports of Great Britain, France, Belgium and the German States. The vessel must be built in the United States, and wholly owned by citizens thereof, or corporations established therein. Each line must consist of not less than two or more than four steamships between such ports, and be of not less than 2,800 tons, be classed as A No. 1, and of speed equal to that now contracted for with the Cunard Line. The subsidy is not to exceed $20,000 per year for each steamer.

CIGAR STAMP PROTESTS.

Mr. KETCHUM presented a remonstrance of G. M. WELKER and thirty-two others of the cigar-makers and manufacturers of the Twelfth Congressional District of New-York, against the proposed system of stamping cigars, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MYERS presented a petition of the journeymen cigar-makers and manufacturers of cigars in the Third District of Pennsylvania, to the same effect.

PRIVATE BILLS AND REPORTS.

The Speaker proceeded, as the business in the morning hour on Friday, to call the Committees for reports of a private character.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Public Lands as follows:

Confirming the title of JONATHAN L. PEIRCE, Jr., and grantees, to Little Rock Island in the Mississippi River, opposite Clinton, Iowa. Passed.

For the relief of SALLIE C. NORTHRUP. Passed.

For the relief of Lucas and Dickinson Counties, Iowa. Amended so as to apply to other counties in Iowa, and passed.

KANSAS LAND BILL.

Mr. JULIAN reported a bill providing that at the sale of the Osage Indian reservation lands in Kansas, actual settlers on the 6th of March, 1868, who have made improvements, and who are citizens of the United States, or who have declared their intention to become citizens, shall have the privilege of purchasing the same, not exceeding one hundred acres, at the highest price bid by any *bona fide* settler, and shall pay for the same in four annual installments.

Mr. DONNELLY moved an amendment providing that both the odd and the even numbered sections shall be offered for sale.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, spoke in favor of the bill, and of the amendment.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, discovered that the bill made use of the terms "*bona fide* settler, instead of *bona fide* bidder." But Mr. JULIAN, who had reported the bill, consented to a modification in that respect. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

POSTAL RELIEF BILL.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Post-office Committee, reported back the Senate bill for the relief of HENRY GREATHOUSE and SAM. KELLEY, for carrying the mails in Idaho, with an amendment for reducing the appropriation from $12,000 to $5,000. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Also, the House bill amending the act of the 25th July, 1866, in reference to railroad bridges across the Mississippi, so as to make it include the La Crosse, Trempeleau, and Prescott Railroad Companies, which was passed.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, from the same Committee, reported a bill allowing $1,307 to JONATHAN JESSUP, Postmaster at York, Penn., for public property in his possession, which he was robbed of by burglars.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over until to-morrow.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

The Speaker presented communications, &c., as follows:

From the President, in reference to the claim of BENJAMIN W. PERKINS, against the Russian Government, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

From the Secretary of the Interior, in reference to the commission under the treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Resolutions of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, asking aid of Congress for the Air Line Railroad, from Atlanta, Ga., to Charlotte, N. C., which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Resolutions of the Constitutional Convention of Virginia, approving the action of Congress in impeaching ANDREW JOHNSON, which were laid on the table.

THE IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Impeachment Managers, reported a resolution authorizing the Managers to sit during the session of the House, and to send for persons and papers, administer oaths and take the testimony of witnesses. Adopted—Yeas, 89; nays, 25.

GENERAL DEBATE.

Mr. BLAINE suggested that it be understood that the session to-morrow be for debate only. Several gentlemen on both sides desired to make speeches.

To this proposition the House unanimously assented.

CLAIMS AGAINST RUSSIA.

Mr. LAFLIN moved to reconsider the vote by which was passed the resolution calling for the papers in the case of Mr. PERKINS, who makes a claim against the Russian Government, which he desires shall be deducted from the sum proposed to be paid for the purchase of Alaska.

A short debate ensued, during which Mr. PAINE said he was opposed to an appropriation for the purchase of Alaska.

Mr. BALDWIN thought the papers ought not to be printed unless the Committee on Foreign Affairs shall, after examination of them, think it to be necessary. It was doubtful whether an appropriation would be made.

Mr. ORTH, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said his motion to refer was not accompanied by one to print.

The motion of Mr. LAFLIN was agreed to, so the documents will not be printed.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

On motion of Mr. VAN WYCK it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to have detailed estimates of the proposed Post and Court-house building in the City of New-York according to the plans presented by the Commission to procure said plans, and to report at the earliest moment with any recommendations, and report in regard to the material and mode of construction he may deem proper.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITY.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill prescribing an oath of office for those from whom political disabilities have been removed.

This bill met the entire approbation of the Committee of Elections, and was similar to that agreed upon by the Reconstruction Committee. It was now reported under the instructions given by the House yesterday.

Mr. BROOKS—Does the gentleman propose to put this bill through to-day without discussion?

Mr. DAWES—I thought that gentlemen had sufficiently discussed the subject yesterday, and therefore perfectly understood it.

Mr. BROOKS—We yesterday did not examine it at all. The gentleman mistook in saying that the Reconstruction Committee, of which I am a member, agreed to this bill.

Mr. DAWES—I obtained the bill from a member of the Committee on Reconstruction, which was waiting for an opportunity to report it. If the gentleman read the bill he would not see any objection to it.

Mr. COOK said that the Chairman of the Committee was referring to one bill and the gentleman from New-York to another.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That whenever any person who has participated in the late rebellion and from whom all legal disabilities arising therefrom have been removed by act of Congress by a vote of two-thirds of each House, has been elected or appointed to any office or place of trust in or under the Government of the United States, he shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation and no other:

"I A. B.' do solemnly swear or affirm that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office of which I am about to enter—so help my God."

Mr. BROOKS proposed to strike out the words "two-thirds" and insert the word "majority."

Mr. DAWES said he could hardly agree to this.

Mr. MUNGEN asked that an amendment be made so as to extend the provisions of the bill to JOHN YOUNG BROWN, elected a member of Congress from Kentucky.

Mr. DAWES replied that such an amendment would not be germane to this bill. Nobody's name was mentioned, and it was as applicable to one as to another. The bill was general in its character. He moved the previous question, which was seconded, and under its operation the bill was passed, the House having refused to order the ayes and nays.

THE MEMBER ELECT FROM TENNESSEE.

Mr. DAWES next called up the bill to remove political disabilities from RODERICK R. BUTLER, of Tennessee.

Mr. BROOKS said he wanted to vote to remove the disabilities, but before doing so, wanted to understand the case. All the facts have not been printed; important testimony having been omitted.

Mr. DAWES explained, that the gentleman who appeared to prosecute the matter before the Committee, arranged the documents as he desired, and asked whether the gentleman referred to the bridge-burning.

Mr. BROOKS replied, he did. The speech which Mr. BUTLER made in the Tennessee rebel Legislature, was omitted from the printed book. The bridge was burned by soldiers of the United States, some of whom were arrested and punished. Mr. BUTLER denounced the burning in the strongest terms and declared that he had always opposed the entrance of the Lincoln troops into Tennessee, and believed that the majority of the people of the State were also opposed to it.

Mr. DAWES explained that the bridge was not burned by order of the Government of the United States, but by Union men in aid of the cause, and fifteen or so of Mr. BUTLER's constituents were brought to Nashville charged with the offence. Intense excitement was occasioned when Mr. BUTLER left his place in the Legislature to interfere in their behalf, and tried to save them. The enraged crowd cried out "There is another G—— d—— bridge-burner." He was taken aside and counseled to do something to save his life. In order to do so, he openly declared that he never approved of this bridge-burning.

Mr. BROOKS referred to the fact that in 1861 some of the members of the rebel Legislature of Tennessee presented Mr. BUTLER with a sword, which Mr. BUTLER promised to wield in defence of the State.

Mr. DAWES said that Mr. BUTLER never put his name to the letter of acceptance; it was placed there by his rebel colleagues in the Legislature.

Mr. BROOKS said the gentleman was performing the part which he had been accused of performing, namely, defending rebels. The gentleman had observed that Mr. BUTLER could not take the oath truthfully. He (Mr. BROOKS) was quite sure of that; that Mr. BUTLER did take the oath presented by the Legislature of Tennessee, that he had never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, nor at any time given aid, countenance or encouragement to its enemies, and never sought office civil, or military, under the authority of the so-called Confederate States, &c.

Mr. DAWES replied that this bill relieved the disability. Mr. BUTLER did take the oath referred to. The words "with intent and desire to aid the rebellion" governed him in doing so, because he did not desire to aid the rebellion. He felt no conscientious scruples in being willing to take the Congressional test oath, which, however, the Committee on Elections said he could not take. If he thought he was leading the House to cast a vote for one who was not a true man he would feel that he was not discharging his duty. He believed that such men as GANTT, HOLDEN and PATTON, who went into the rebellion for a short time, and believed in it, but who had renounced their error, should be drawn by the strongest possible cords to the support of this Government. The minds and influence of such men were absolutely essential to a healthy reconstruction of the Southern States; without this influence it would be a long time before the mass of the people would come up to the support of the Government. He would rather trust LONGSTREET, who was formerly an open foe, than the man who saved his neck by fighting neither for the rebellion nor for the Union.

Mr. BROOKS said the gentleman was making an excellent speech, but he did not exactly understand his metaphysics and law.

Mr. DAWES admitted that his metaphysics never was worth anything, but he asked the gentleman to take his law.

Mr. BROOKS was understood to say that the gentleman's logic was not in accordance with PALEY, but rather in accordance with Mrs. OPIE's work, not teaching lying, but showing how dodging may be professionally conducted.

Mr. DAWES disavowed anything like tergiversation on the part of members of the Committee on Elections.

Mr. PAINE said every single witness brought by the protestant to prevent Mr. BUTLER from taking his seat, with one exception, believed Mr. BUTLER to be a true Union man during the rebellion, yet the record of his votes in the rebel Legislature of Tennessee was as bad as could be. If Mr. BUTLER had faced the bullets of the enemy since he was a member of that Legislature he would vote to relieve him, but his reading of the testimony did not show that he even faced the bullets of the enemy, or even heard the enemy's cannon on a single field.

Mr. HARDING knew that there was an umbrella here large enough to shield all the rebels that ever fought against us. He preferred to take the bold men who took ground against us rather than the miserable sneak who went into the Legislature of Tennessee as a Union man, and there took an oath to support the Confederacy for the purpose of destroying our Government.

MESSAGE FROM THE IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS.

At this point in the proceedings the Impeachment Managers appeared before the House, announcing that the Senate had organized the Court, and that the Senate would order process to issue against the President, to appear before the Court, returnable on the 13th inst.

MR. BUTLER'S DISABILITIES.

Mr. DAWES, in reply, said that Mr. BUTLER had as honorable a military record as any one for the time he served, but he did not base his support on Mr. BUTLER's military record, but as a man.

After further proceedings, the House passed the bill removing the political disabilities from Mr. BUTLER, on the basis that he performed honorable military service in the army of the United States from September, 1863, to May, 1864, by a vote of 87 to 23. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Baker, Banks, Barnes, Barnum, Beaman, Beatty, Beck, Blair, Boyer, Brooks, Broomall, Cake, Churchill, Cook, Dawes, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Ferriss, Ferry, Field, Garfield, Getz, Golladay, Gravely, Grover, Haight, Hawkins, Holman, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hulburd of New-York, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Kelley, Kelsey, Kerr, Kitchen, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Ohio, Lincoln, Loughridge, McClurg, McCormick, Morgan, Morrell, Mungen, Myers, Newcomb, Niblack, Nicholson, O'Neill, Paine, Pike, Plants, Poland, Palsley, Pomeroy, Raum, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Scofield, Sitgreaves, Stewart, Taber, Taffe, Tyler, Trimble of Kentucky, Twitchel, Upson, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Washburn of Wisconsin, (Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wilson of Ohio—87.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Axtel, Baldwin, Bromwell, Chanler, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Dixon, Donnelly, Halsey, Harding, Julian, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Mallory, Manin, McCullough, Miller, Orth, Perham, Price, Stone, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward—23.

PAYMASTERS' ACCOUNTS.

Mr. GARFIELD introduced a bill to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of Paymasters in the army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN then addressed the House at length on the bill to prevent the further sale of the public lands of the United States, except as provided for in the Preëmption and Homestead laws for disposing of town sites and mineral lands.

JOHN YOUNG BROWN.

Mr. MUNGER introduced a bill to relieve JOHN YOUNG BROWN from political disabilities, which was referred to the Committee on Elections.

NATIONAL BANKING LAWS.

Mr. SELYE, of New-York, introduced a bill amendatory of the National Banking law. Its provisions are as follows:

First—Repealing the clause which restricts the aggregate circulation to $300,000,000, and declaring that there be no restriction as to the number or aggregate capital of the banks to be formed thus, returning to the well-tried principle of the New-York free banking laws. *Second*—Repealing the 31st section, which compels the banks to keep a reserve in legal-tender notes equal to fifteen per cent., and in certain cities to twenty-five per cent. of their circulation and deposits—a useless and unnecessary loss of interest, and no practical security to the bill holder or depositor. The third provides for the redemption of their notes in New-York City by all the banks at par, which is in effect equivalent to specie payment. The fourth authorizes a new loan, payable, principal and interest, in gold coin at the present weight and standard for the purpose of redeeming all the legal-tender notes in excess of $100,000,000, when reduced to that sum, the remainder to be receivable for custom duties, to be payable in coin, and to be reissued to creditors of the Government who may desire them, so the limit of $100,000,000 shall not be exceeded.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

The House at 4:30 o'clock adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

Legislative Proceedings—The Erie Railroad Investigating Committee—The Second-avenue Railroad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 6, 1868.

The Senate was a busy body to-day.

It passed the bill to prevent the publication and sale of obscene literature, by yeas 20, nays, none.

It then moved to adjourn from to-day until Monday night.

Then it resolved to strike out the words "without expense to the State," from the resolution directing the Committee on Municipal Affairs to investigate the street-cleaning contract. That Committee will leave this afternoon and be with you to-morrow.

It also resolved to increase the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Erie Railroad Company from three to five. The President appointed Senators PIERCE, CHAPMAN, HUMPHREY, MATTOON and BRADLEY that committee. They will be in session in New-York to-morrow.

Senator MATTOON introduced a bill to compel telegraph companies to charge *pro rata* for messages. It allows the company to charge a certain price for every message, and then they must fix *pro rata* rates for additional distances.

The Railroad Committee reported the bill to facilitate the construction of the Midland Railroad for the consideration of the Senate.

After this a couple of hours were whiled away in discussing the principle of allowing towns to be bonded for the purpose of internal improvements.

THE ASSEMBLY

was on the third reading of bills for the major part of the session.

Occasionally a member would get unanimous consent to introduce a bill or to make a report.

By unanimous consent, Mr. FLAGG introduced to amend what is known as the Eight-hour law, by striking out the words, "in all cases of labor and service by the day, when there is no contract or agreement to the contrary," which, I think, makes it obligatory upon employers and employes to call eight hours a day.

A bill was introduced to repeal the law passed last Winter creating the People's Messenger Association, which, it is alleged, has fallen into the hands of the field and staff, when it was intended for the rank and file.

A bill was also introduced to incorporate the "Veteran Soldiers' Business Association of the Metropolitan District," which is claimed to be a measure for the benefit of real soldiers who served in the war and were honorably discharged. One-third of the stock is to be held *bona fide* by this class, and in all cases soldiers only are to be employed. The Company is to do the same business contemplated by the bill of last Winter, and all profits are to be divided only among those who have seen service.

Mr. HASTMANN introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Second-avenue Railroad Company. You have doubtless heard of the "roaring lion, going round seeking whom he might devour." It would take three-quarters of a column to describe what is asked for. It covers every highway and byway on the east side of town, and then meanders down Chambers-street to Broadway, down Astor-place to Broadway, through North William anywhere; through Beekman, Grand, Stuyvesant, Allen, Houston, Forsyth, First-avenue, Twenty-third-street, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Second-avenue, Tenth-street, Sixty-third-street, Seventy-ninth-street, the Fifth-avenue, the Second-avenue, the New-Bowery, Chatham-square, down to the East River and up to the Central Park—here, there and everywhere, I tried to copy the bill, but my effort was a wretched failure. In addition to the new routes, the Company are to be permitted to run over any other railroad that it may intersect; also, to carry freight over its route above Twenty-third-street; also, to consolidate with any other fellow it may happen to meet, and work jointly for mutual benefit. Of course a bill having so much in it was intended to be passed.

PERSONAL.

The Governor entertained Hon. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, your City Comptroller, at a splendid mid-day lunch on Wednesday. It is said that this was the opening of a series of *déjeuners* that are to prevail at the Executive mansion pending the session of our Legislature. LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, March 6.

BILLS REPORTED.

Authorizing additional facilities for the interment of the pauper dead in New-York.

Amending the Syracuse School Law.

Amending the charter of Port Jervis village.

Incorporating the Cartmen's Protective Union of New-York.

Incorporating the Ithica Water Works Company.

Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Trust Company.

Incorporating the German Turnverein, of Brooklyn, Eastern District.

To facilitate the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad.

Mr. O. DONNELL reported a bill to make the amount insured by Fire Insurance Companies evidence of the value of the property destroyed by fire.

Mr. HUMPHREYS reported favorably a bill authorizing WILLIAM ORTON and his associates to lay a telegraph cable from this State to France.

Mr. BRADLEY reported favorably a bill amending the charte of the Home Insurance Company.

Mr. PARKER reported favorably a bill to change the name of the Homœopathic Medical Society of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WICKS—Authorizing the Poor Men's Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Idaho, to change its place of business.

By Mr. BEACH—For a ferry across the Hudson River at Catskill.

By Mr. KENNEDY—Authorizing towns in Onondaga and Oswego Counties to issue railroad bonds.

Authorizing the City of Syracuse to make a loan to the Syracuse and Northern Railroad.

Mr. GENET introduced a bill amending the charter of the Fraternal Mutual Insurance Company of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to raise $50,000 for poor purposes.

Authorizing any two or more citizens to organize under the general law for handling grain by stationary or floating elevators.

Amending the charter of the City of Hudson.

For the suppression of the circulation and trade in obscene literature.

Authorizing the erection of a town hall in Morrisania.

To aid in the construction of a news-boys' lodging-house in New-York.

The President announced as a Select Committee to investigate the affairs of the Erie Railroad Company, Messrs. Pierce, Humphrey, Mattoon, Chapman and Bradley.

Mr. MATTOON introduced a bill requiring telegraph companies to adopt a *pro rata* system in their charges for all messages.

IMPEACHMENT OF CANAL COMMISSIONER DORN.

Messrs. JACOBS and UNDERWOOD, of the Assembly, appeared within the bar of the Senate, and announced that the Assembly had impeached ROBERT C. DORN, Canal Commissioner, for high crimes and misdemeanours. They added that, in due time, articles would be presented and a demand made that the Senate take an order for the appearance of said DORN, to make answer thereto.

The President replied that the Senate would take due order in the premises.

The Senate then adjourned until 7:30 o'clock Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Greenpoint Savings Bank.

To increase the compensation of the clerks of the State Government.

For the better protection of persons letting or hiring personal property.

Mr. JACOBS moved that the Clerk of the House be instructed to furnish each member of the Canal Board with a copy of the resolution impeaching Canal Commissioner DORN, which was adopted.

To prevent obstructions of the streets of New-York by railroad companies in the removal of snow from their tracks.

To amend the act relative to the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Relative to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments in the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SKILLS—To repeal the Niagara Frontier Police laws.

By Mr. TRAINER—To incorporate the Palace Bazaar Company of New-York.

By Mr. J. L. FLAGG—To amend the act relative to the industrial coöperative unions.

By Mr. MCKEEVER—To repeal the charter of the Soldiers' Business Messenger Dispatch Company.

By Mr. HARTMAN—Relative to the Court of Special Sessions in New-York.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To provide for the construction of a railroad in Avenue C and other streets and avenues of New-York.

Relative to opening and extending Thompson-street, New-York.

To amend the act for the better regulation of firemen in Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of the Inebriate Home in Kings County.

For the better regulation of the Brooklyn Fire Department.

To create an additional Justice of the Peace in Brooklyn.

To fix the salaries of Justices of the Peace in Brooklyn.

To incorporate the New-York —— Insurance Company.

To amend the charter of the Wallkill Valley Railroad.

To facilitate the construction of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad.

To facilitate the construction of the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad.

FOR CONSIDERATION.

To amend the charter of the American Bureau of Mines.

To regulate the sale of leaf tobacco in this State.

By Mr. HARTMAN—To permit the Second-avenue Railroad Company to extend their tracks.

Adjourned.

ARSON.—On Sunday morning, about two o'clock, a fire was discovered in a barn belonging to J. J. ATTRIDGE, at Irvington, which was put out by a hired man that discovered it. Two horses belonging to Mr. ATTRIDGE died about the same time. On Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock the barn was again on fire, and almost simultaneously flames burst out from a slaughter-house and carriage-house adjoining, and all three were consumed. The neighbors suspected that it was the work of an incendiary, and held a meeting in the Public Hall, and resolved to use their efforts to ferret it out. Mr. JACOB DUBOIS, from New York, Secretary to the St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company, by whom the buildings were insured, and the insurance agents who had insured the horses, were communicated with, and Detectives BRAUT and SMITH employed. On Wednesday sufficient evidence was obtained to warrant the arrest of Mr. ATTRIDGE, and he was taken to the Newark Police Station. After his incarceration the officers questioned him closely, and he contradicted himself several times, and at last made a clean breast of it, and acknowledged having fired the barn, coach shed and slaughter-house. He admitted having poisoned the horses, only one of which died, and said he used arsenic, purchasing small quantities at different stores to avoid suspicion. Pecuniary embarrassment, he said, caused him to do it; and he also stated where he had hidden some valuable harness, which was found. He has hitherto borne an unexceptionable character. He has a wife and one child, who were absent on a visit when the fire took place. He was committed for trial.

FATAL KEROSENE EXPLOSION.—The wife of DAVID LEWIS, residing near Sharpstown, in Salem County, while ascending the stairs with a child in her arms and a kerosene lamp in her hand, was burned to death—the kerosene exploding, in consequence of the air coming down stairs and forcing the flame too near the fluid. Mr. LEWIS was severely burned in trying to save her. The child escaped with slight injuries.

CONFLICTS OF AUTHORITY.

Relations of the Several Departments of the Government to Each Other—The Impeachment of the President.

THE BENCHES, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1868.

I think that the political situation of the country demands that we should consult first principles, which in the controversies of party have been too much neglected. It is one of the great virtues of true republican government that it excites free and original thought, and gives perfect freedom of utterance. In this way ignorance, false opinions and corrupt usages can be best met and corrected. I said in the TIMES that we should not conduct the controversy of 1868 with any idea of defence, or any deference to usages, or any respect to the clamors of those who talked about the "Constitution" without knowing what was in it. No! we mean to move on the enemy's works immediately.

Mr. JOHNSON is impeached for having deliberately violated the law, and, as you correctly say in the TIMES, intentionally. That is enough, and I shall not go into his case further than to say that he is impeached before the world for an utter want of moral principle, which only needed the technicality of the law to make a sufficient case. In answer to that technicality, however, his friends say that he wanted to test the constitutionality of the law. I shall not inquire whether a man has a right to commit all the crimes prohibited by statute in order to test the constitutionality of the statutes! I think the very statement of such a proposition is enough. But I want to know where the Constitution gives power to the Supreme Court to decide upon the relative powers of the President and Congress.

I was surprised to find the TIMES of the 24th inst. speaking of the Supreme Court as the "common arbiter, which the Constitution itself provides." Will you be kind enough to tell me what provision of the Constitution makes the Supreme Court an arbiter between two coordinate branches of the Government? I think it a great virtue of the TIMES, that it allows its columns to be a forum for the discussion of opinions, and therefore I shall give my reasons for holding a very different opinion. You say:

"There can be no doubt, we presume, in any one's mind, that the Supreme Court is the proper tribunal for the decision or the question involved in this particular conflict between the President and Congress. It is not a political question in any such sense as could exclude it from the jurisdiction of that Court."

I not only doubt whether this Court is the proper tribunal, but I deny it altogether. Such men as the Attorney-General, bred all their lives to the technicalities of the Bar, think that no matter what happens in the country, though revolutions should convulse society, they have only to open the court-room door and ask the Judge what he thinks of it? This is not reverence for law, which they imagine to be the case; it is no holy patriotism, which they would have us think it is; it is only a moral paralysis of their minds, which bows them before the forms rather than the substance of society. These are not times in which forms and usages and corrupt practices will be allowed to mislead. We must return to first principles. What are they? Our Government is divided into three distinct, coördinate, and in their respective provinces, coequal Departments—the Judicial, the Legislative and the Executive. In power, they are not equal; for the whole existence, administration and vitality of the Government depends on the Legislature. Still, they are coordinate. Now, let us call these coördinate Departments A, B and C. Can you tell me what power A has to arbitrate between B and C? or B between A and C? or C between A and B? and if one has this power, why has not each of the others? The Judicial power is judicial only; and the Constitution has explicitly declared what that means. It is only to take jurisdiction of and decide "cases" arising under certain conditions. A "case" is, in legal language, a litigation, and it is nothing else. For example, under the laws of nations certain courts have jurisdiction of "cases" which concern the persons and property of England, France, and the United States, but that gives them no power to arbitrate between these Governments. The Congress of the United States and the President of the United States are not the subjects of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has no more jurisdiction over their constitutional powers than has the Khan of Tartary. An eminent writer—I believe MONTESQUIEU, says that the very essence of liberty is the separation of the legislative, judicial, and executive powers. The moment you make one coordinate branch of the Government a judge over others, you make it superior. I know that there is no danger of the Supreme Court becoming a despotic body, or a powerful one; but we must remember the infirmities of human nature. Suppose the Supreme Court entirely partisan, and Congress pass statutes contrary to their partisan views, what statutes would they not hold to be unconstitutional? I have no fears on the subject, but I regard it as an evil sign of the times that men should rush to the Supreme Court to get weapons against Congress. It is putting the Court in a false position, and tends certainly and inevitably to the destruction of its authority and dignity.

And now, Mr. TIMES, don't you think that there is something of the ridiculous in the President's getting a defunct Adjutant-General to make a case against Congress? If I were a Judge of the Supreme Court I should so *de minimis lex non curate*. But let me tell you what I guess. I guess that Mr. JOHNSON—who has a large share of cunning—intends to make himself the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. If the Democrats fall into the trap he has set, by defending him, he will be. The rank and file will take him up as a martyr. And what a glorious thing to nominate him on the Fourth of July as the martyr candidate! I would just whisper, however, that VALLANDIGHAM, was a martyr candidate, and that the experiment did not work very well.

But let us return to our mutton. I had run over the thoughts written above, when on referring to the debate in the first Congress on the power of removal, I found JAMES MADISON, who was a person of some authority on constitutional points, has stated the principle precisely as I have. It will be observed that Mr. MADISON was in favor of the President's power of removal, and by his argument Congress put in the act creating the Department of State the words, "Removable by the President." But Mr. MADISON saw that it was a question of power between different Departments of the Government, on which the Constitution was silent; and that the practical question was, Who has the power to settle that question? His observations on this point cover the whole topic, and I beg the reader to consider them. He says:

"There is not one Government on the face of the earth, so far as I recollect, there is not one in the United States (alluding to the State Governments) in which provision is made for a particular authority to determine the limits of the constitutional division of power between the branches of the Government. In all systems there are points which must be adjusted by the departments themselves, to which no one of them is competent. If it be not determined in this way, there is no resource left but the will of the community, to be collected in some mode to be provided by the Constitution, or one dictated by the necessity of the case. It is, therefore, a fair question whether this great point may not as well be decided, at least by the whole Legislature as by part—by us as well as by the executive or judicial? As I think it will be equally constitutional, I cannot imagine it will be less safe that the exposition should issue from the Legislative authority than any other; and the more so because it involves in its decision the opinion of both the departments whose powers are supposed to be affected by it. Besides, I do not see in what way this decision could come before the Judges to obtain a fair and solemn decision; but even if it were the case that it could, I should suppose at least while the Government is not led by passion disturbed by faction or deceived by any discolored medium of sight, but while there is a desire in all to see and be guided by the benignant ray of truth, that the decision may be made with most advantage by the Legislature."

Now observe what points Mr. MADISON makes:

1. There is no provision whatever to determine the limits of the constitutional division of power between the branches of the Government.

2. That the Legislative Department has as full power as any other to determine doubtful questions.

3. That if it cannot be determined in this way there is no resource but the will of the community, to be collected in some way provided by the Constitution, or dictated by the necessity of the case. But the Constitution has provided a way, in the election of members of Congress and the President, by which the question is to be settled. And why should we want any other? What, but the will of the people is at last the final arbiter, in a free, democratic government? We, who hold to the original principles of republican government, are not afraid to appeal to that will. We shall appeal to it with the confidence that every reason which guides the human mind, and every virtue which adorns the human character, will be upon our side; and standing upon the eternal rock of justice, we shall appeal to every attribute which God has made necessary to the happiness of man or the glory of a nation.

I am sorry to see so sensible a paper as the New-York *Evening Post* lending itself to the theory that this is a question to be settled by the courts. It talks of the courts settling "conflicting laws." There are no conflicting laws. The Tenure of Office bill repealed all previous laws on the subject. The Constitution is silent, and Mr. MADISON says the legislative body is the proper body to decide the question.

I am sorry to see a great deal of nonsense said about force, and repudiation, and all that. There will be nothing of the kind. JOHNSON will be tried, like any other criminal, and abide the issue, like any other criminal. As to business, it will revive the moment he is removed. He is and has been the great obstruction to confidence, commerce and pacification.

My friendly reader, trust in God and your country. All things will come right, and we shall put to flight all enemies of the country, and restore it to peace and prosperity.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

MEXICO.

State of the Republic—Congress—Mexican Finance—The Sonora Indians—Ortega and the Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 29, 1868.

The condition of affairs in MEXICO grows more and more deplorable. Revolutions and attempts at revolutions are occurring over the entire country, instigated and promoted by chiefs who call themselves "Liberals," but who place themselves in open opposition to other chiefs who claim to be of the same party. The most bitter animosity exists toward those who formerly served or in any way recognized the late Empire, and the people seem mad with cruelty and rage against those who would have abandoned their country and would have delivered it into the hands of its enemies at the moment of its greatest trial and misfortune. Robberies and murders continue to increase and are committed by regularly drilled and armed bandits in almost every section of the country. In its attempts at financial management, the Government has made a most complete failure—in diplomacy it is plunged almost beyond intercourse with civilized nations; socially it presents the perfect exemplification of chaos, while politically the civil discords which exist in every State will surely result in another general civil war.

Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ declines the command of his division of the army, and avails himself of the indefinite furlough granted by the Government to retire to his estate at Oajaca. MARTINEZ and RUBI are rivals in Mazatlan, each contending for supremacy in the Government of that State. The party who revolted in Yucatan, though defeated in the open field have not entirely disbanded or abandoned their cause, and several of the principals have retired to the Isle of Carmen. Along the southern coast the war still continues, and again, in the north, along the Rio Grande, everybody has risen with a desire to overthrow the Government. In Congress they have refused to pass the bill granting a general amnesty, and at the same time are discussing a law to render all persons ineligible to office who have in any way served the Empire. They also arrest all Government employes upon the slightest suspicion of their disloyalty to the Republic, as if only it were among those who hold Government offices that the seeds of dissension and revolt germinate, while at the same time they take up with great interest the subject of establishing national workshops—a peculiar invention which could not have been implanted in France even by the popularity of LEDRU ROLLIN or LOUIS BLANC.

Congress has been occupied with most important questions regarding the course for foreign policy, the public debt, amnesty, &c. When the question of declaring a general amnesty to those who had been connected with the late Empire came up in Congress the following circular was distributed among the Deputies:

MEXICANS—The crime of treason has received in all countries the punishment it deserves. Do the people of Mexico desire tranquility and peace? Will it be just for the Sovereign Congress to absolve traitors? No! No! Citizen Deputies. Apply the law with full vigor upon those who betrayed their country; no more lenity, no more pardons, or the Republic is lost. Be watchful, citizens; be watchful! (Signed,) VARIOUS LIBERALS.

MEXICAN FINANCE.

Congress has declared that European Powers, by acknowledging the Government of MAXIMILIAN, have broken the treaties which they had with the Republic. It has, therefore, abolished the English and Spanish conventions, acknowledging at the same time their obligation to pay their debts, and arranging that the bonds be funded at public sale. Feb. 10 is the day appointed for the first sale. To execute this plan they appropriated some $90,000 now in the Treasury, and accepted bids from parties who had English claims, buying them up at 18 to 20 cents on the dollar, and the Spanish claims at 13 cents, but entirely ignoring the claims of all other nations, and even setting aside temporarily (which is equivalent in this country to permanently) the American claims. The course of the chief officials and of the Government throughout toward American interests has been thoroughly hypocritical, and the cordiality and interest so strongly manifested outwardly toward the United States Government and its people is the purest sham, and no class of people receive so little favor from Mexican high officials as Americans. It would seem as if the Mexicans felt that the ultimate destiny of their futile attempts at self-government would be to claim the protection of the only successful Republic of the world, and this thought arouses feelings of jealousy and dislike only in the minds of the unsuccessful leaders who find themselves "clothed in a little brief authority." Of whatever nature be the assertions of the Mexican leaders, one fact is certain—they do not pay the slightest regard to American interests or American claims.

THE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

The rising among the Yakin Indians grows more serious than was anticipated. The Prefect of Guaymas went out on Monday with two battalions and moving in the direction of Potam, where the Indians were in large force. DIONISIO, with a few Indians, had remained faithful, and had applied to the Governor for aid to resist the enemy. The Yakins had also attacked simultaneously the communities of San Pueblo, Echojoa and Santa Cruz, on the River Mayo, and at the latter place had killed Gen. MAYAIS and fourteen others.

ORTEGA AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The Government has decided to restore to liberty Gen. GONZALEZ ORTEGA, and to allow him to resume his position as President of the Supreme Court. It makes this proposal as a peace-offering and as a medium of reconciliation for all past slights. It certainly furnishes a remarkable commentary on the mutability of affairs in this would-be Republic, that the man who for over a year has been kept in prison—who has presented himself to, and been accepted by, a large number of his fellow-citizens as a rival to JUAREZ, and one of his most formidable opponents—is to-day offered by the Government a position which gives him almost as much power as the President himself. Certainly it seems to be a dangerous experiment to place in the hands of a sworn enemy such forpidable authority, although it may be looked upon by the people as a simple act of justice after the treatment which ORTEGA has received.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

None of the candidates for Magistrates of the Supreme Court having received an absolute majority in the late elections, Congress has appointed an electoral college to make the appointments from among those who received the most votes.

The newspapers are rejoicing greatly over the recently published law guaranteeing entire freedom of the Press.

The mint at Zacatecas during the year 1867 coined $4 833,000 in silver and $42,000 in gold, an increase of $65,000 over 1866.

The Government of Colima has appointed a Commission from among the citizens of that State to visit and explore the Islands of Revillagigedo, with a view to promoting colonization in that quarter. Several years ago a similar expedition was undertaken without any particular result, but it is hoped that the present attempt will give all the necessary data to favor the speedy improvement of that part of the country.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Impeachment—The President and the "Christian Mothers" of the Country.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article of your paper of Tuesday last, (Feb. 25,) you notice a remark of the *Tribune* of a very important bearing—that of "every Christian mother" being against the President (as if he were already tried and convicted) in the solemn act of impeachment just performed. Without wishing to be discourteous, we would say that we seldom read the editorials of the *Tribune* from their generally extreme, denunciatory, and, as we conceive, Anti-Christian spirit—believing that one's own temper could scarcely remain "Christian" under such influences, and we would not otherwise than by your remarks have been aware of the extraordinary and presumptuous assertion there recorded. If a responsible journal thus undertakes to speak for a large class in the community, it should have a positive basis of truth for its presumption.

There are few American women, we venture to say, (unless it may be those within the prejudicial influence of the *Tribune*,) born and brought up on our soil, who have not an intuitive understanding and appreciation of the great ideas of American republicanism and of the principles upon which our Government is founded.

In them a genuine patriotism and love of country are not less glowing and ardent than are these qualities in the men who guide our public affairs. Our Government, Constitution and Republic are for the former as well as the latter, and women as well as men, have the welfare, success and prosperity of each of these deeply at heart. Such women, unitedly with every other truly patriotic member of the community, will demand, when the painful spectacle shall be exhibited of a judicial trial before the nation of our highest public functionary, that it be conducted in no spirit of partisanship, prejudgment, foregone conclusions, but in the calm, deliberate, impartial investigation not only of the actual facts of the case, but of all the constitutional principles implicated. To know exactly where Mr. JOHNSON stands, or has stood during his career as President, this thorough investigation is necessary, and which, if impartially conducted, will reveal also the position on the other side—the action of Congress during the same period, and how far they have remained faithful to, or may have exceeded, or fallen short of, the limits and requirements of the Constitution.

We may say with Mr. BOUTWELL, who is on the Committee of Impeachment, as he delivered himself in a speech in the capital of his own State (at the Faneuil Hall of patriotic memory, Oct. 10, 1866,) that this should not be done "in heat or in excitement, or from a feeling of disappointment, or from the influence of passion or revenge; nothing for party purposes, nothing with malice, but all in the spirit of justice; then if it shall be found that this public officer is guilty of any violation of his constitutional duties, for one I should feel that I was false to my trust, to my constituents, to my country, if I hesitated to do what was in my power to cause him to be arraigned, tried, and, if found guilty, condemned. Justice must be done in all these matters. If the President has performed his duty as he should have performed it, then he is not only acquitted in his conscience, but he will be acquitted by the constituted authorities of the land."

If every "Christian mother" and woman does not now, throughout the country, make her voice to be heard aloud for this strict truth and justice in all these proceedings, yet posterity, woman as well as men, will rise up in the clear light of noon-day, and of history, and will pronounce emphatically and with certainty upon the integrity, or otherwise, of the verdict.

In the name, as we believe, of the hundreds of thousands of, not falsely, but genuinely patriotic women, we have been no trouble on which all the instincts and professions of our republican and democratic institutions, will you please enter this protest (and we would beg other papers to do the same, who might please to copy) against the aspersion—however unintentional it may have been—of the *Tribune* upon the patriotic and political discernment and integrity of WOMAN.

Snow and Ice on the Sidewalks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice your editorial remarks on the letter in the TIMES of Saturday, from "A Citizen," relative to the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks. I agree with you, that the City ordinances relative to this matter should be rigidly enforced, but it should be done with strict justice to all. As they are now enforced, a most outrageous swindle is practiced upon both rich and poor to put money into City officials' pockets.

A policeman in my ward (the Fifteenth) stated that as this ward was known to contain many wealthy citizens, who would prefer to pay the fines of $3 or $4, rather than to have the annoyance or to take the trouble of contesting the claims, he knew that orders were issued to report in this ward "snow and ice on sidewalks, even when protected by sand or ashes, when none were issued for other and poorer wards."

Last Winter it was the custom—for the law does not oblige it—for a policeman to call at your door and inform you that your sidewalk was encumbered with snow and ice, and unless removed within a reasonable time, would be reported. These warnings being in most cases attended to, the consequence was that money did not flow as rapidly into somebody's pocket. Therefore, this Winter this plan is not adopted, and if by accident your neighbor's leader bursts and throws the water on your walk, forming ice, or a little snow from your roof falls, both cases unknown to you, the policeman, without any warning to you, reports that on a certain day you had violated the City ordinances, and you are summoned to appear and answer the complaint. If you go to the Corporation Attorney's office to explain, the only satisfaction you can get is to learn that that official is not in, and that you can settle the complaint by paying $4 50.

I think Mayor HOFFMAN's closing sentence in answer to to the appeal to him in reference to cleansing the streets, applies also to sidewalks. He says "we must all do the best we can in view of the inclemencies of the weather and the difficulties of the situation."

When I see our old and much respected citizen, Mr. CALEB SWAN, who has resided in his present residence some thirty years, and who is proverbially punctilious with regard to all the requirements of a good citizen, stateshat he always has his walk cleared of ice and snow as quickly as possible, and if there was ice on it, it must have resulted from some unknown cause, and could not have been there for any length of time, and then told that his statement is of no avail, and he must pay his fine, I am inclined to believe that not only he, but many others, less able perhaps to bear the loss, are subjects of a great swindle to put money into the pockets of City officials and not into the City Treasury.

Cleanse that Nassau-street building, where the Corporation offices are, before you talk and write any more about the Fernando Wood swindle of the lease of that building to the City.

FIFTEENTH WARD RESIDENT.

Wealth Not Happiness.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your financial column you publish (March 3d) a highly eulogistic article of HENRY KEEP, Esq. It is not of the eulogy I complain, or the subject either, but the tendency of the article. The gentleman who wrote it seems infected with the idea that to be happy it is only necessary to be rich; to have an idea and to follow it across seas if need be, and to give all our energies to the accumulation of wealth. The position and emoluments of a railway President are doubtless fine things in their way, but I may say, without exaggeration, that I know of two or three men in the world who would not change places with Mr. HENRY KEEP or any other individual in a similar position. It is this making haste to be rich, sacrificing all the innocent pleasures of youth and society, that makes a nation of intolerant men ever ready to sneer and carp at others who do not walk in the same way. Riches do not always bring happiness, neither do prominent positions, and he who does his duty towards his fellows lives and enjoys this world as the Creator of it intended him to do, will grasp as fair a share of happiness as he could ask.

JUSTITIA.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EMIGRANT RIOT.

All Quiet on Ward's Island—Imprisonment of Twenty-four of the Ringleaders—The Origin of the Outbreak.

The riot among the emigrants at Ward's Island, of which we gave full details yesterday, has, it would appear for the moment, at least, reached its end. Nearly all the ringleaders who were captured were disposed of yesterday in a summary manner by Judge KELLY, at his court, in Fifty-seventh-street. Of the twenty-seven men charged with being prominent in the fight twenty-four were found guilty after careful hearing of the case.

Patrick O'Brien, Patrick Handley, Thos. McMahon and John Barry were sentenced to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for three months. And for one month, Michael Cronin, William Handley, John Conlan, John Naylor, John Hoe, Thomas Henry, Jerry Quinn, John Gorman, Patrick McNurney, James Reid, William Clay, John O'Donnell, James Fitzgerald, John Lawless, Joseph Potter, Frederick Crager, Christian Veller, William Stinger and Franz Fischer.

James Foy, Thomas Quinn and John Redwin, against whom the evidence was not conclusive, were ordered to be discharged.

Besides these men some sixty-seven others had been locked up by the Police as immediately concerned if not leaders in the riot. These were, yesterday morning, taken in batches to the rowboats, and by them landed at the foot of One Hundred and Tenth-street. Many of these, we learn, bitterly bemoaned their condition, and begged hard to be allowed to return to the Island. The color-bearer of the Irish Brigade has mysteriously disappeared; although he is well known and persistent search has been made for him in lurking places, if he be still upon the Island he is yet undiscovered. Even the women's wards have been searched for him, but without result. In a hospital extemporized above the dining-hall for their especial use lie the sixteen wounded. Three of these only received their injuries at the hands of the Police, and these have gunshot wounds, but none of them dangerous. The others are the worse cases, many of them being ugly scalp wounds, inflicted during the heat of the melée by brick or bludgeon. Drs. FORD and DWYER attended to them promptly, and report none of the cases to be of a serious character.

It is due to the acting Superintendent, who is charged with lacking prompt action in the emergency, to give him the benefit of his statement, supported by that of Mr. FAGAN, the physicians and others on the Island, who say that the riot first assumed shape at 8:30 o'clock, and that the Superintendent, Mr. HINCK, was promptly upon the spot; that he sent for the Police at once and that a squad of eight men, although they had to walk to the river, then row to Randall's Island, cross that and take boat again for Ward's Island, reached the scene at 9:45. To these men is due the credit of killing the thing in its infancy, for it was only a baby of a row after all.

This disgraceful affair was not by any means the first of the kind although the first in magnitude. Here, as elsewhere, German and Irish of the poorer class don't work kindly together. Their sears are ever open for tales to excite their envy, and the cry of foul play from either one side or the other has always been common among the emigrants on the Island. Somewhat in this way, this very row originated. Complaints were made daily of favoritism shown by the employes to this party or that, but these upon investigation invariably proved groundless. Blows were frequently exchanged and several of the ill-behaved had been from time to time sent off the Island on this account. These difficulties increased with the increasing numbers who arrived at the refuge during this most severe Winter. When there were but one or two hundred able-bodied men on the Island, keeping them employed and in subjection was an easy task by day, and keeping the Germans and Irish separate at meals or during occupied hours, was also easy. But when the number increased to nine hundred and fifty, at which it has stood for about two months, it was no longer possible to adopt the precautions ordinarily used to prevent collision, especially as the weather was too inclement to admit of systematic out-door labor of any kind. The place was crowded (and is so) to its utmost; the Germans and Irish idled on days away in close neighborhood and ate at the same table. This began the accustomed bickerings and ill-feeling which flourished in the absence of anything else to occupy the attention of this thousand unemployed and able-bodied men. Cuffs and knock-downs and other evidences of the coming storm had been frequent for some time, and it only wanted the opportunity to show itself to bring about an outburst. The story of the collision where in the Irishman was kicked by the German, and which grew blacker as it traveled, until it reached the Irish emigrants that their countryman was stabbed, was all that was wanted to bring about the mutiny described.

It was not without difficulty that the women were prevented from taking sides, which must have materially aggravated the affair, and credit is due to a matron, Mrs. MALLOWY, for presence of mind, that at the very opening of the quarrel she had all the German women placed in the Catholic chapel where she knew they would be safe from any attack by the women of the other nationality.

Had there been two policemen, for there are none, regularly stationed on the Island, ready at all times to make rapid and decisive work with the ill-behaved, there would have been no trouble on Ward's Island. Had the kicker and he who provoked the kicking been both arrested promptly, not handed around and allowed to ventilate their individual grievances, the incipient rioters would have thought better of it, hugged their Winter quarters, and allowed these fellows to go off quietly in the boat with the officers.

Attempted Wife-Murder and Suicide.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning another attempt at murder was made by a jealous husband, who afterward shot himself. It appears that FRANCIS BERTON, a Prussian, aged 40 years, quarreled a few days ago with his wife JOHANNA, who, the Police allege, is the proprietress of a house of ill fame at No. 142 Hester-street, and the pair agreed to separate because of the jealousy entertained by the husband. BERTON called on his wife yesterday, ostensibly for the purpose of taking his leave, and after he had embraced her, drew a double-barreled pistol and shot her, the bullet taking effect in her cheek, passing out at the back of the neck and inflicting a severe though not necessarily dangerous wound. Before he could be prevented, BERTON placed the pistol at his own own breast and discharged the remaining barrel, causing a very dangerous, if not fatal wound. He was arrested by Inspector WALLING, who happened to be in the neighborhood, and taken to the Franklin-street Station-house, where his wound was found to be of no severe a character as to necessitate his removal to the New-York Hospital, where he remains in a very critical condition. Mrs. BERTON was taken to drug-store No. 93 Bowery, and had her wound dressed, when she returned home.

The Condition of the Streets.

The comparatively mild weather of the past two days has by no means rendered the streets and street crossings pleasant to pedestrians. To be sure the half-melted snow and the deep pools of water on the sidewalks and in the streets form a contrast to the surface of ice and pyramids of compact snow that impeded travel a few days since, although there is little choice in the two conditions of things.

Yesterday squads of laborers were engaged in clearing the ice in Broadway and that moving it to out-of-the-way places. The ice and snow taken from that portion of Broadway near the City Hall was dumped in the City Park grounds, as the numberless mounds in that locality at present testify.

The side streets do not, of course receive the same amount of attention that is bestowed on the main thoroughfares; but it is to be hoped that it will not be long before they will be placed in a condition at least passable. Two or three days of a warm heavy rain would do more to clear the streets than could be accomplished by any other means, and judging from present indications of the sky, we may expect soon to be favored in this way.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GENERAL TICKET AGENTS' ASSOCIATION.—The semi-annual Convention of this organization, which has been in session several days at the St. Nicholas Hotel, adjourned yesterday. Mr. A. V. H. CARPENTER, of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, President, was in the chair yesterday, and Mr. SAMUEL POWELL, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, acted as Secretary. The chief business transacted was the revision of the constitution, and the adoption of a new schedule of passenger rates. The latter were not radically changed; a few changes have been made, but they are of no importance. A resolution to appoint a Committee of Five to prepare a temperance pledge for signature by the members, was carried by a vote of 15 to 12, and the Committee prepared the following: "We, the members of the General Ticket Agents' Association, do hereby pledge ourselves to abstain from liquor and all intoxicating drinks during the meetings of the Association, and that such pledge extend for two years." The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

BALL OF NEW-YORK LODGE.—The annual ball of New-York Lodge No. 330 took place at Irving Hall last evening, and was one of the pleasantest affairs of the season. The hall was prettily decorated, the music good, and the toilets of the ladies unexceptionable. Dancing was continued until a very late hour.

LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The annual report of the Ladies' Union Relief Association for 1867 has been published. There are many soldiers of the late war who are not entitled, through wounds, to pensions, yet who are incapacitated from remunerative work by the effects of diseases contracted in camp. It is these and their families whom the Society aids. The report recites painful stories of want and suffering, which call for public sympathy. The Legislature has contributed $5,000 to the cause, and numerous citizens have added contributions. Yet much help is still needed. The Society thanks Mr. and Mrs. WARTENA and Capt. JACOB GREEN, of the Police force, for their successful efforts in collecting funds. It has now under its care upward of 175 families, including over 1,000 persons. The managers and advisory board include many ministers, lawyers, merchants and other citizens holding prominent positions.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—A letter was received yesterday at Police Headquarters, stating that the schooner *N. C. Clerk* had been wrecked on the shore of North Scituate, Mass., during the gale on the 23 inst., when all hands but one were lost. Two of the bodies have come ashore, and the survivor recognizes one as that of THOMAS KELLY, who has a wife residing in Chatham-street, New-York. As the Police have been unable to find Mrs. KELLY, she is requested to call on Inspector DILKE at No. 300 Mulberry-street.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Mr. P. Medina, of the Peruvian Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. A., is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, and Hon. George F. Farnestock, of Baltimore; Gen. J. M. Hamilton, of Fort Washington; Lieut. Gen. Field, of Albion, and Hon. Delos Lake, of San Francisco, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont; Hon. G. P. Miranda, of Washington; Hon. E. Keasing, of Massachusetts, and Hon. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

DESTITUTE.—During Thursday night a German woman, respectably dressed, was found lying under the stoop of a house in Thirty-first-street, near Madison-avenue, suffering from hunger and exposure. She informed the inmates that she had been living at Buckland's Hotel, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, but having spent all her money she was without a home. An inquiry has proved the statement to be true, steps are being taken to procure her a situation.

ALLEGED THIEF ARRESTED.—A Spaniard named PEPE BALLS went on board a schooner lying in Bushwick Creek, L. I., a few days ago, and stole $600, which he found in the Captain's cabin. Information was received that BALLS was in Portland, Me., and Inspector DILKE telegraphed the Portland police on the subject, and they arrested the accused. Officer INGAM, of the Scotland force, arrived in the City yesterday with the prisoner, who was locked up at Police Headquarters to await examination.

POLICE ITEMS.—A man called on Thursday evening at No. 70 Seventh-avenue, and ringing the bell, begged the servant to give him something to eat, as he was starving. The girl left him at the door, and while she was getting the food he stole two overcoats and escaped....HONORA HANLAN, of No. 36 Liberty-street, was arrested yesterday for disorderly conduct, and in endeavoring to escape, jumped through a second-story window, and was so severely hurt that she was taken to Bellevue Hospital....OWEN CLARK, of Forty-first-street, near Tenth-avenue, was brutally beaten by his brother-in-law, JAS. MCCARROLL, at an early hour yesterday morning. CLARK is in a precarious condition. His assailant was not arrested.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

SEAMAN'S WAGES—DESERTION.

Alfred Wright vs. *The Schooner Cattawamboag.*—This was a libel for seaman's wages. The libelant shipped in New-York on July 3, 1867, for a voyage to Tampico and back, but not to exceed three months. He went in the vessel to Tampico, and thence to Key West, where the vessel put in for repairs. On Oct. 31, when the vessel was ready to sail, the libelant could not be found, he having gone ashore without permission to get some articles belonging to the vessel which he had taken ashore without the knowledge of the officers of the vessel to be washed. He knew the vessel was going to sail when he went on shore. The master shipped another man in his place, and the vessel sailed without him. He found his way to New-York, bringing with him the washed articles, which he restored to the vessel, and demanded his wages. The owners of the vessel contested his claim, insisting that his wages were forfeited under the fifth section of the act of July 20, 1790, and the 26th section of the act of Aug. 18, 1856.

Held by the Court—That the facts so show that, though the libelant went ashore without leave and was left behind, he had no intention of deserting the vessel, and did not desert her in any such sense as to make a forfeiture of his wages under the 25th section of the act of Aug. 18, 1856.

That the defence under the fifth section of the act of July 20, 1790, is not made out, as the entry made in the log-book did not state the name of the seaman or the fact that he was absent without leave.

That the libellant is entitled to a decree for his wages up to Oct. 31, less the moneys paid him.

For libellant Mr. Nash; for claimant Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

IN BANKRUPTCY—PROTECTION OF BANKRUPT—JURISDICTION—FRAUD.

In the matter of Lewis Glaser.—The petitioner filed his petition on Jan. 13, 1868, specifying among his debts one to Townsend & Yale for merchandise sold to him. On Feb. 5, 1868, they commenced a suit in the Superior Court to recover the debt, the complaint being founded solely on the sale and delivery of the goods. On the same day he was arrested on an order of arrest issued in that suit on affidavits of fraud in the contraction of the debt, and gave bail to the Sheriff. He now applied to this Court on affidavits which stated that he was adjudicated a bankrupt on Jan. 15, and received a protection from the Register, and that the allegations of fraud on which he was arrested were untrue, and that the debt of Townsend & Yale was provable in bankruptcy, for an order to discharge him from the arrest and to discharge the bail which he had given.

The creditors, not having proved their debt, objected to the jurisdiction of the Court to grant the relief asked by the bankrupt, claiming that it could only be granted by the Circuit Court under the second section of the act, and was not embraced within the jurisdiction granted to this Court by the first section.

By the Court—The first clause of section 1 of the act gives to the District Court original jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in bankruptcy, and authorizes it to hear and adjudicate upon the same according to the provisions of the act; and that general grant of jurisdiction is followed by the special grant referred to, extending such jurisdiction to all acts, matters and things "to be done under and in virtue of the bankruptcy, until the final distribution and settlement of the estate of the bankrupt and the close of the proceedings in bankruptcy." Registers are, by section three, to be appointed "to assist the Judge of the District Court in the performance of his duties" under the act, a provision is given for every Register, and it is made his duty to grant protection. This undoubtedly means protection to the bankrupt from being arrested in cases where he is not liable to arrest—protection from arrests to which, by the 36th section, he is not liable. The Justices of the Supreme Court have so construed it, for, on Feb. 5, they, by General Order No. 5, defined one of the powers of a register to be to grant protection on the surrender of a bankrupt, but they have, by General Order No. 4, provided that a bankrupt "may receive from the Register a protection against arrest, to continue until the final adjudication on his application for a discharge, unless suspended or vacated by order of the Court." So, also, they have, by General Order No. 27, provided that if a bankrupt is "committed after the filing of his petition, upon process in any civil action founded upon a claim provable in bankruptcy, the Court," (meaning the Court in which his petition is filed) may, upon his application, "discharge him from such imprisonment;" and that "the petitioner, during the pendency of the proceedings in bankruptcy, be arrested or imprisoned upon process in any civil action, the District Court, upon his application, may issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, to bring him before the Court, to ascertain whether such process has been issued for the collection of any claim provable in bankruptcy, and if so provable, he shall be discharged; if not, he shall be remanded to the custody in which he may lawfully be." These provisions of General Order No. 27, so far as they authorize the discharge from arrest or imprisonment of a bankrupt arrested on process founded on a claim provable in bankruptcy, where the claim is one from which his discharge in bankruptcy will not release him, are not warranted by the 36th section of the act. By the 10th section of the act the Justices of the Supreme Court are required, subject to the provisions of the act, to frame general orders for carrying the provisions of the act into effect, but they are not authorized to extend the exemption of a bankrupt from arrest beyond the limits prescribed by the 36th section of the act. By the 35d section of the act a debt which cannot be discharged is yet made provable. By the 26th section, though a debt is provable, it may, if not dischargable, be the foundation of an arrest. The 27th General Order goes beyond the act by making exemption from arrest co-extensive with the provability of the debt. But the 27th General Order, in so far as it is consistent with the act, and in so far as it applies to debts or claims which will be released by a discharge in bankruptcy, is a clear indication that the Justices of the Supreme Court understand the act as giving to the District Court power to enforce the exemption from arrest to which a bankrupt is entitled under the act. The 36th section confers such exemption. One of the modes prescribed by the act for securing it is a protection against arrest as a continuance or safeguard. The giving of this protection by the Court or a Register is an act done "under and in virtue of the bankruptcy." The enforcing such exemption from arrest, when a bankrupt is entitled to it by section 36, whether a protection has been granted or not, and whether a protection granted has been violated or not, is an act done "under and in virtue of the bankruptcy." The exemption from arrest is conferred by section 36, because the party is adjudged a bankrupt by the District Court, and the enforcing of such exemption by affirmative action is clearly an act "to be done under and in virtue of the bankruptcy." Being such, the jurisdiction of the District Court, in which the bankruptcy proceedings are pending, clearly extends under the first section of the act to the doing of this act by any appropriate method. Where the bankrupt is not in close custody a *habeas corpus* may not be necessary. A simple order may suffice to give the requisite relief. The order will be an order in bankruptcy, and by the first section of the act full authority is given to the Court to compel obedience to all orders and decrees passed by it in bankruptcy "by process of contempt and other remedial process." In some cases a *habeas corpus* may be necessary, and such a remedy is contemplated by one provision in General Order No. 27. Irrespective of that provision if a bankrupt is arrested in violation of the twenty-sixth section of the act, and is thus restrained of his liberty in violation of a law of the United States, this Court or the Judge thereof has power, under the act of Feb. 5th, 1867, entitled "an act to amend an act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States," approved Sept. 24th, 1789, (15 U. S. Stat. at Large, 385,) to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* and release him from his imprisonment. It follows, therefore, that this Court is competent to grant to the bankrupt, in this case, the relief sought by him, provided his arrest was founded on a debt from which his discharge in bankruptcy would release him. This Court must necessarily inquire into that question, and decide it for itself, on this application. It is a disputed question of fact, which cannot be decided on *ex parte* affidavits, whether the debt in this case was contracted by the fraud of the bankrupt, and is, therefore, one from which his discharge in bankruptcy would not release him. If the bankrupt desires it, a reference will be ordered, under section 26 of the act, to take testimony on the question, and the application will be heard and decided on the testimony so taken.

Henry Morrison for the bankrupt; John J. Townsend for the creditors.

THE SHERRY

made a descent on the premises about 3 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 22.

The only witness examined yesterday was John H. Bowder, an officer of Internal Revenue under Mr. Bailey, Collector, who deposed that he, Col. Porter and other officers proceeded to the distillery, Nos. 307 and 309 Avenue A, on the morning of the 24th of February, knocked at the gate in Twentieth-street, and demanded admittance; heard a voice inside saying we could not get in, that he would shoot any one that would go in; we outside said we were revenue officers; the man inside repeated that he would shoot any one that would come in; witness and those with him broke in the door and entered the distillery, where he encountered William England, who told him that he was there by orders of the Marshal of the United States, and that he had orders to shoot any one that would force an entrance into the premises; Col. Porter said that he could shoot too. The witness then narrated his progress through the distillery, where he saw steam and hot water. He saw fermenting tubs, and the process of fermentation going on.

Mr. McMahon, of counsel for the defence, moved for the dismissal of the charge of obstructing the operations of the agents of the law, on the ground that the officers had no right to enter the premises at night unless the establishment was "open," and consequently the parties in charge were justified in resisting them.

The Commissioner reserved his decision until Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock, to which time the further examination was adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 6.

Before Judge Cardozo.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT DIVORCE IN ILLINOIS.

Thaddeus C. Kennier vs. *Abby A. Kennier.*—This case came up on a demurrer to the plaintiff's complaint. The demurrer sets forth, first, that this Court has no jurisdiction of the alleged cause of action; and secondly, that the complaint is insufficient.

The action was brought to obtain a decree declaring the marriage between plaintiff and defendant a nullity, and thus to cut off the defendant's dower. The facts set forth in the complaint are, in substance, that the defendant, Abby Kennier, did, in 1848, marry one Pomeroy in the State of Massachusetts. In 1855, Pomeroy, with intent to evade the laws of Massachusetts, went to Chicago, Ill., and there commenced a suit against the defendant herein for causes which are not recognized by the laws of Massachusetts. The defendant went to Chicago, appeared in the suit, and put in an answer, but the plaintiff put in no replication, as he was bound to do by law. By this means the answer stood confessed. It is further alleged that by the collusion between the parties, a decree of divorce was procured on or about the 19th of September, 1855; that such decree was fraudulently obtained, and is therefore a nullity according to the laws of both Massachusetts and Illinois. The contract of marriage between plaintiff and defendant in this action was entered into on the 28th of June, 1861. The plaintiff asks that the fraud as to the pretended divorce may be inquired into by the Courts of this State, and adjudged fraudulent; and that the marriage of June, 1861, be declared a nullity, and that defendant may be debarred from her dower.

The Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

In Supreme Court, General Term, for April, 1868, All notes of issue must state to which class on the calendar they belong, with the date of appeal; and in causes on the calendar the old number must be given. By order of the Court.

CHAS. E. LEOW, Clerk.

D. W. CLARKE, Clerk of the General Term.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF BROOME.

Before Judge Ransom Balcom.

THE ERIE RAILWAY LITIGATION—A CROSS ACTION INSTITUTED—ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

The Erie Railway Company and James Fisk, Jr., vs. *M. B. Champlain, Attorney-General of the State of New-York, J. C. Bancroft, Jonah Bardwell, Daniel Drew, A. S. Diven, John S. Eldridge, William Evans, E. D. Jordan, Jay Gould, Dudley S. Gregory, George M. Groves, Frederick A. Lane, Homer Ramsdell, Wm. B. Skidmore, Henry Thompson, James S. Whitney, Frank Work, and the People of the State of New-York.*—It is claimed on the part of the plaintiffs that this action is in the interest of the Erie Railway Company and its stockholders, and that the object of it is the consolidation of the suits heretofore commenced. The idea is to have all the questions of law or fact determined by one suit. The petition asks that Frank Work, one of the directors, and who is named as plaintiff in the other suits, may be removed from his office as director, and that an injunction may be granted enjoining Work and the Attorney-General from prosecuting any of the former suits. Among other allegations of the plaintiffs, it is set forth that the Erie Railway Company are not exceeding their powers, rights and franchises in the making of the contracts referred to, but that the contracts were entered into with the sole object of advancing the interests of the stockholders of the Company, and for the development of its resources; that it is the purpose and object of the Company to secure a through broad gauge transit to Chicago, St. Louis and other Western cities, and that this cannot be effected except through combinations with other roads, whose lines extend beyond the westerly terminus of the Erie Railway Company; that the New York Central and other narrow guage opposition lines have virtually by these means extended their lines to Chicago, and that there is no other way in which the plaintiff can effect the same object but by the same method; that Frank Work has been and is a director of the Erie Railway Company, but is in the interest of the New York Central Railroad Company, and has kept the managers, directors and other officers of the last named company closely informed of all the proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company; that the institution of the suits and proceedings by Work against the Erie Railway Company and its officers is a deliberate scheme, having for its aim the creation of disunion among the officers and stockholders of the latter Company, and to injure its business and otherwise depress and embarrass its affairs; that the Attorney-General has caused his name to be used in connection with such proceedings through unfounded and deceptive representations made by Work; that the Attorney-General has left the management and prosecution of those proceedings in the hands of persons who are in the interest of the New-York Central Railroad Company; that the petition was gotten up in the interest of the New-York Central Railroad Company, and with such evident haste at the time of its being instituted that a large portion of its contents was composed of some old printed matter which had been in existence several months before; that this extraordinary haste and secrecy were with the view of creating a panic and dissatisfaction in the affairs of the Erie Railway to the benefit of the New-York Central Railroad Company, and thereby defeating any effort of the Erie Railway Company to extend its broad gauge route to Chicago; that Messrs. Rapallo & Spencer, who appear as attorneys in the proceedings of Work against the Erie Railway Company and Daniel Drew, have also been and are the attorneys of the New-York Central Railroad Company, and the greater part of the matter alleged in each of those proceedings is identical with that embodied in the other actions; that it is needless and oppressive to raise the same questions in a multiplicity of suits; that the Erie Railway Company has a perfect and legal right to borrow money on its stock, and has not exceeded its powers and franchises in any particular, &c.

The *venue* of this action is laid in the County of Broome, and the injunction and the order to show cause were granted by Judge Balcom, who represents the judicial district in which that County is situated. The defendants are ordered to show cause, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at Cortlandville, in the County of Cortland, on the 7th day of April, 1868, why Mr. Frank Work should not be suspended as a Director of the Erie Railway Company, as will appear from the following

INJUNCTION ORDER.

On the complaint herein, and on the affidavits of James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould, and on motion of Mr. Eaton, of counsel for the plaintiffs, and it appearing to me there is good cause therefor, and the proper undertaking having been executed, I do hereby order and require: First, That the defendant, Frank Work, and his attorneys, counsel and agents do severally and wholly refrain from promoting, sustaining or taking any part in the prosecution of the petition or either of the suits in the complaint referred to, and also that all proceedings therein be and they are hereby stayed. That said Work do not as a director or otherwise institute, promote or take part in either suit in the complaint in this action referred to, and do not promote or take part in any other suit or proceeding against the Erie Railway Company, or against officers thereof, in respect of any action of its Board of Directors or Executive Committee, or in respect of the rights, duties or authority of said Board, Committee or Company, or concerning the records of proceedings, or books or papers of either said Company, Board or Committee. That said Work do not appear at any meeting of said Board of Directors or Committee, or otherwise act, or assume to act, or give any direction or advice as director or officer of the Erie Railway Company. Second, That the Attorney-General and his agents do refrain from proceeding under or upon the petition referred to in the complaint, and from taking any further proceeding in any suit in the complaint mentioned; and also that all proceedings in the suit in the complaint mentioned, in which the people of the State of New-York are stated or represented in the complaint therein as being plaintiffs, be stayed, and that said Attorney-General do not authorize or institute in the name of the people or otherwise any suit or proceeding against the Erie Railway Company in reference to any matters mentioned in the complaint herein. *Third*—That said Work, on the complaint and affidavits herein referred to, and on such further affidavits as may be served on him, eight days before the term hereinafter named, show cause before a special term of this Court, to be held at Cortlandville, in the county of Cortland, on the 7th day of April, 1868, why he should not be suspended as Director of the Erie Railway Company. *Fourth*—That any party enjoined on either suit, or under the petition on the complaint herein referred to, shall be at liberty to move to vacate or modify any order enjoining such party.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

MONEY PAID IN ERROR THROUGH GROSS NEGLIGENCE CANNOT BE RECOVERED.

William B. Duncan et al., Plaintiffs and Appellants, vs. *Jacob Berlin et al., Defendants and Respondents.*—This was an appeal from a judgment entered upon the findings of law and fact made by Judge Barbour in a trial to recover back money paid by plaintiffs to defendants in error. The case was heard before Judges ROBERTSON, GARVIN and McCUNN. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge GARVIN, who holds that a party paying money in error through their own negligence, where the negligence is gross, cannot recover it back. The following extract comprises the substance of the opinion:

GARVIN, J.—It is said by Marcy, Justice in the case of Franklin Bank vs. Raymond, in 3 Wendell, 67, that it is a general principle of law that, if a party pays money under a mistake of the real facts, without any negligence imputable to him for not knowing them, he may recover such money back. Can it be said that the money in this case was paid without imputation of any negligence on their part for not knowing of their mistake? We think not. The error was very gross, both in amount and the length of time it remained undiscovered. The consequences of this mistake must either fall upon the plaintiffs or the defendants. There was certainly a want of ordinary caution and care in making up and keeping the account existing between the plaintiffs and Blaggs & Co., and upon this error the mistake of fact happened. It was in the plaintiffs' books that the error occurred—not Blaggs & Co.'s, but theirs—doubtless kept by clerks; but the plaintiffs are responsible for their clerks and their acts, and by them they must be bound. It cannot be said either that it is against conscience for the defendants to retain the money. (Price vs. Neal, 3 Burr, 1,354.) If the defendants had been told the "real truth," that plaintiffs only had $900 in their hands at the time the attachment was issued and shown the plaintiffs, there was an abundance of property belonging to Blaggs & Co. then in New-York, and which afterward came to the City, out of which the defendants could have made their debt. Now their judgment is satisfied, the judgment debtor insolvent and their property disposed of, without the fault of the defendants, but growing out of the mistake of the plaintiffs. Who is to bear the loss? We think it must fall upon the plaintiffs. The judgment should be affirmed with costs.

Judge McCUNN delivered a dissenting opinion, from which we extract the following:

McCUNN, J.—Equity relieves from mistake, except fault be imputable to the party. Anciently, a distinction was drawn between mistakes in law and mistakes in fact; and, while mistakes in fact were always held a sufficient ground of relief, mistakes in law were regarded as necessarily implying blame, on the maxim, "*Ignorantia legis neminem excusat.*" But this distinction, never resting on any solid foundation, and obviously productive of very great injustice, has in latter times been mitigated, if not repudiated, by the courts, who, governed rather by considerations of substantial right than by the compulsion of an arbitrary and obsolete dogma, have adjusted their decisions to the equities of each particular instance. In the relation between attorney and client the former is responsible only for gross error, and is excused if he mistake on a doubtful point. Why, then, should a layman, who pretends to no technical knowledge of the law, be held to a responsibility from which the men of the profession are exempt? This Court dispenses justice on the enlarged and liberal principles of equity jurisprudence; and wherever it is made apparent that a party will suffer from the consequences of an innocent mistake, I take it, we are bound to afford him relief, if it can be done without detriment to the rights of others, who have an equal claim to the consideration of the Court. Assuming the parties to have equal equities, the question here is, Will the defendants be injured by the correction of the mistake in this case?—a mistake about which there is no dispute, and from which, if not repaired, the plaintiffs will suffer loss. The payment to the Sheriff, out of which the mistake arose, was not a voluntary payment, but a payment forced by the Sheriff, under and by virtue of his attachment. This is clearly shown by the Deputy Sheriff who made the levy, and is also evidenced by the Sheriff's receipt, given to Duncan, Sherman & Co., which exhibits that the payment of the money was made under protest. Now, these circumstances preclude all idea of the money's being paid voluntarily, or that any mutual mistake was made. Indeed, I look upon the receipt of the Sheriff as an equitable agreement by the plaintiffs in the attachment to refund the money, if any mistake should thereafter be discovered, and I am fully sustained in my views in this respect by the case of De Mesnil vs. Dakin, decided in the Queen's Bench, Nov. 25, 1867, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn delivering the opinion. The rule of law is well settled, that to prevent money being paid back to the payer it must appear to be paid with a full knowledge that it ought not to be paid. 8th Cowen, 195; 5th Sandford, 423. In this case it is conceded, and the Court below, in its fifth finding of fact, so holds that the money was paid by the plaintiffs in mistake, and in ignorance of the fact that there was a mistake. This being so, the Court will grant relief from a mistake unless the party against whom the relief is sought will sustain injury by correction of the mistake; which is not the case here. It is true that the Court below find in the twelfth finding of fact, that the plaintiffs had during the life of the attachment other property of Blagg & Co. in their hands, out of which they realized upward of $2,000; but this finding is not sustained by any evidence in the case. The only proof on that point is that of John B. Kitching, a witness for the plaintiffs, who says at folio 44, "I think it was ten bales of cotton and ten bags of wool," which came to their hands during the operation of the attachment and before this action was brought; and the same witness testifies at folio 43, that that shipment was made particularly against a certain specific draft, and could not be appropriated to any other purpose; and he says, at folio 77, that the balance of that shipment, after paying that specific draft, was handed over to the Sheriff. Nay, further, he states at the same folio that all moneys and profits which came into the hands of Blagg & Co., (after paying said specific draft,) was paid to the Sheriff. Now this is all the evidence in the case as to property coming into the hands of Duncan, Sherman & Co. during the lifetime of the attachment or execution, and where the learned Judge found the proof upon which to base his twelfth finding, I cannot discover. It is true, as I have said before, property came into the hands of the plaintiffs during the lives of the execution and attachment, but this property was shipped against certain specified drafts, as I have shown, and could not legally be diverted to any other purpose. "A factor," says Mr. Justice Story, in his work on Agency, sec. 368, "is deemed for many purposes the owner of the property, especially where he has demands upon it for advances and debts." The consignment of the property and advances made thereon by the consignees upon the credit of the consignment, will vest in the consignees the right of property, and the constructive possession also Dows vs. Greene, 16 Barb. 72.

Mr. Justice Monell, in the case of Shuttleworth vs. Bruce, in a very able and learned opinion, states the fact that where goods are shipped against a certain specified draft, the proceeds cannot be diverted to any other purpose, and such was the doctrine established by this Court in the case of Lowery vs. Stewart, 3 Bosworth 505, which case was affirmed in the Court of Appeals, 25 N. Y. R. 239. The same rule of law was applied in Parker vs. The City of Syracuse, 31 N. Y. 376. Indeed the authorities are so numerous that they have rendered the principal almost elementary. It is manifest, from the testimony in this case, that the goods of Blagg & Co., which came to the hands of the plaintiffs, during the life of the attachment, were intended by the drawer of the draft to meet its payment in the hands of the drawers, (the plaintiffs) and that the draft accompanying the bills of lading, operated as an assignment for that purpose, and that the goods or the proceeds thereof could not be diverted by the plaintiffs to any other object. This being so, then there is no evidence in the case that any property came into the hands of the plaintiffs belonging to Blagg & Co., during the life of the attachment, which could be applied, and which was not applied to the benefit of the defendants; consequently, they were not injured in any way by the negligence, delay, or laches of the plaintiffs, and will not be affected in any legal right by a correction of the mistake, of which a remedy is sought in this action. A new trial should be ordered.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 6.

Before Judge Barrett.

THE SHARKEY CASE AGAIN—MOTION TO QUASH A WARRANT OF ARREST ISSUED BY JUDGE BARRETT—THE STILWELL ACT AND THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Wm. B. Goodwin vs. *Marquis D. L. Sharkey.*—This was a motion to quash a warrant issued by Judge Barrett under the Stilwell act for the arrest of the defendant Sharkey. The warrant was issued on the 28th of February ult., but was not executed till after the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court, discharging Sharkey from an arrest under a similar warrant issued by City Judge Russell. It was claimed on the present motion that a warrant could not issue when the party was already in custody on a similar warrant issued from another Court; but the chief point made by Sharkey's counsel on the hearing before this Court was, that the Stilwell act is inconsistent with the National Bankrupt law; run in direct conflict therewith—and must, therefore, be suspended during the operation of the latter. Sharkey having taken the benefit of the Bankrupt act before the warrant of this Court was issued was thereby prevented by the terms of that act from doing the very things, which, according to the Stilwell act, he is obliged to do to avoid arrest. One law being, therefore, in direct conflict with the other, the State law must give way and the Bankrupt law remain in force.

The Court, after hearing argument, took the papers and reserved a decision.

Jno. E. Burrill for the motion; Brown, Hall and Vanderpool, opposed.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barnard.

Each of the six prisoners arraigned yesterday for trial at the Court of Oyer and Terminer pleaded guilty, and thus saved the trouble and expense of lengthy investigations by juries.

James Edmunds, a lad seventeen years of age, was implicated with a young man named William French in a charge of highway robbery. The complainant was a boy named Ephraim Puncus, who was sent by his employers, Messrs. Hayes & Co., of No. 21 White-street, on the 10th inst., to the Central National Bank, to draw the funds for a check of $200. On his way back to the store he was overtaken by the prisoners, who knocked him down and attempted to rob him. A letter from Mr. Bell, a warden of Blackwell's Island, informed the Judge that the lad, French, is a desperate character, who has four times succeeded in making his escape from the Penitentiary, and is indebted to the State in unserved terms one year ten months and twenty-seven days. Under their pleas the accused were sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for five years each.

Henry Blakeman who pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Wm. and Henry Busby pleaded guilty of stealing an overcoat. Previous good character was shown, and sentence was suspended.

Francis Clark pleaded guilty of stealing $2 from a woman. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

Thomas Wilson pleaded guilty of grand larceny and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

John Carter pleaded guilty of stealing a watch at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

The Court then adjourned till Monday morning next at 11 o'clock.

DISTRICT COURT—CITY OF NEW-YORK—MARCH 6.

Before Justice Lane.

CATCHING TROUT OUT OF SEASON.

Royal Phelps, President of the New-York Sportsman's Club, vs. *William Church.*—Some time ago we reported a case brought by the Sportsman's Club against Laurence, a fish dealer of Tenth-avenue, for selling trout out of season; this resulted in a verdict against the principal for sixty dollars, and the immediate commencement of another suit against a witness who had sworn that he imported the fish from Canada. This trial came on yesterday before Justice Lane when the counsel for the Club, Charles E. Whitehead, proved that the Canadian law was the same as our own.

Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for sixty dollars and costs. A similar suit against Mr. Middleton, of Washington Market, resulted in a verdict for fifty dollars and costs.

As the law allows trout to be killed on and after March 1, however, the fishmongers can hereafter sell these dainty fish in safety.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 6.

By Judge Ingraham.

Dorette Voight vs. Ferdinand Voight; motion granted for $50 counsel fee; motion for alimony denied, with leave to renew on other affidavits.

Underwood vs. Galloway et al.; motion granted, costs to abide the event.

Cohen et al. vs. McGay; motion granted on payment of $10 term fee, $10 costs of motion and one day's witnesses' fees, with disbursements at the trial.

E. Naux vs. Manticatte; motion granted.

Putnam et al. vs. Putnam et al.; memorandum for counsel.

Brown vs. Dalton; order granted.

Nason et al. vs. Pearson et al.; motion for short calendar denied. The case should be referred.

Butterworth vs. Volkining; motion denied. Defendant's costs, $10, to abide the event.

Bartlett vs. Lynd; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 6.

By Judge Robertson.

Henry C. Gordon vs. Samuel C. Spooner; motion for referee granted.

Henry E. Davies, Jr., vs. Moses Ruckman; motion granted.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—MARCH 6.

Before Judge Thompson.

SLANDER.

Edward Thornton vs. *William O. Thompson.*—This action was brought to recover $1,000 for slander. A few months since the parties in question had a dispute as to the possession of a counter, each party claiming it as his own. Thompson had let a store to Thornton, in which was the disputed article, and was about taking the counter away, when Thornton made a counter-claim. Some angry words passed between them, kept up for a considerable length of time, which finally resulted in defendant calling the plaintiff a slanderous thief—hence the present cause of action. Both gentlemen are denizens of the Ninth Ward, and each in his evidence showed that neither of them were of the most unimpeachable character. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for 6 cents.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 6, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '68, R. x......s10	109¾	100	Pacific Mail	110¾
14,000	U. S. 5s, '71, R.	119½	150	do	110¾
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111½	5	do	110¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	107½	400	Cum. Coal Pf	34
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	110½	200	Union Nav	20
600	do......Small	110½	200	Adams Ex	72½
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '64	107¾	1000	do	72
4,000	do	107¾	100	do.....2d call	72¾
9,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	108¾	100	do	72¾
8,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new	107	150	U. S. Ex	71½
35,000	do	108¾	50	do	71
200	U. S. 5-20s, C '67 new issue	107	300	Mer. Union Ex	33
155,000	do	107	200	do	32¾
15,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. Reg	101¼	30	do	32¾
6,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	101¼	200	do	33
1,000	do	101¼	100	do	33
150,000	do	101¼	100	do	33¾
200,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	105¾	100	do......s30	33
5,000	do	105¾	100	do.....2d call	33¼
10,000	Tenn. 6s. new	63¾	100	do	33¼
10,000	do	63¾	25	N. Y. Cen	129
5,000	do.....2d call	63¾	250	do	129¼
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. ex-c.	67	100	do	129¾
3,000	Vir. 6s, new	44½	350	Erie R.	72¾
15,000	do	45	1400	do	73
5,000	do	45½	500	do	73¾
6,000	do......s20	45	800	do.....2d call	73¾
3,000	do	45½	100	do	74
35,000	N. Car 6s......x-c	63¾	10	Norw. & Worces R.	94
10,000	N. Car. State 6s. new	62¾	50	Bost., Hart. & E.	14½
1,000	do	63	100	do	14¼
22,000	Mo. St. 6s	89	200	Reading R......s30	93¾
65,000	do	88¾	300	do	93¾
18,000	do.....2d call	89	50	Panama R.	265
3,000	Ga. St. 6s	72	5	Ill. Cen. R.	136¾
5,000	Ga. St. 7s	82½	400	Clev. & Pitts	95½
5,000	do.....2d call	83¾	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	67½
3,000	M. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	89	34	do	68
1,500	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	95	100	Chic. & N. W. P. s60	74½
13,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '87	93¾	500	do	74¾
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	94½	200	do......s60	74¾
1,000	T. & W. 1st. Ex	91½	200	do.....2d call	74½
10,500	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82	185	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	104
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st.	87¾	700	Mil. & St. P.	54½
500	do	87¾	200	do	54¾
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	101	100	do	54½
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st M.	100	100	do	54¾
8,000	C. & G. E. 1st M.	82	800	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	69¾
2,000	Mor. & E. 1st M.	98½	500	do	69¾
5,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Con. Bds	86½	1200	do......b60	70
5	Corn Ex. Bk	126	100	T., W. & W.	52¾
20	Cent. Nat. Bank	106¾	200	do	52¾
20	Ninth National	105	200	do	52¾
10	Fourth Nat. Bk	104½	100	do......b10	53¾
10	Shoe & L. Bk	112½	300	do	52¾
200	West. U. Tel	34¾	400	do......b30	53
300	do.....2d call	34¾	200	do.....2d call	53¾
100	Central Coal Co. b60	48	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf	73
100	Del. & Hud. Can	147	100	N. J. Cen. R.	117
25	do	147½	125	P., Ft. W. & C.	101¼
			100	do	101½
			100	Chic. & Alt. R.	131
			100	O. & Miss. R.	31½
			10	Ohio & M. R. Pf	77
			300	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf	31½
			200	Mar. & C. 2d Pf	12
			100	Chic. B. & Q. R.	150
			100	H. & St. J. R.	94½
			200	Alt. & T. H.	49¾
			10	Rome & Wat'n	117

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111½	200	Clev. & Pitts	95¾
3,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65	105¾	100	do	95½
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	107¾	100	do	95¾
9,000	U. S. 5s, '68, R.	140¼	28	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	104
5,500	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	101¼	1000	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75½
1,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. R.	101¼	100	Chi. & R. I.	98¾
6,000	Tenn. 6s. new	63¾	200	Clev. & Tol......b30	108¾
20,000	N. C. S. 6s, n. b30	63	200	M. & St. P. Pf	70
20,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c	64	200	do	69¾
2,000	Ga. St. 7s	83¾	350	do	69¾
5,000	Virginia 6s. x-c	52	100	Mil. & St. P.	55
2,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M.	76¾	100	do	55
10,000	do	77	200	do......b30	55
61	West. U. Tel	34½	100	Tol., W. & W......b30	53¾
100	Pacific Mail	111	1000	do	53¼
100	Adams Ex	72¾	100	do......s60	53
100	U. S. Ex	70	200	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	73¾
60	Amer. Ex	68	100	P., F. W. & C.	101½
50	Mer. U. Ex......b30	33¾	300	do......s10	101½
100	N. Y. Cen	130½	100	do......s30	101½
100	do	130¾	500	Ohio & Miss. R.	31½
400	Erie R.	75¾	100	do	31½
590	do	75¾	100	Alt. & T. H. R.	48½
500	do	75	100	Bos., Hartford & E.	14½
200	do......s15	75	100	H. & St. J. R.	94¾
40	Reading R.	94	300	Mar. & C. 2d Pf.	11½
600	do	94¼	50	New-Jersey Cen. R.	117½
			100	Hud. Riv. R.	143¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

20	Am. Ex. Co	69¼	300	N. Y. Cen	128¾
50	do	69¾	300	do......c	128¾
200	Adams Ex	72¾	100	do	128¾
600	do	72½	600	Erie R.	71¾
400	do	72¾	500	Reading R.	93¾
300	do......c	72¾	100	Tol., W. & W..b10	52½
100	Mer. U. Ex	34¼	100	M. & St. P. R.	54¾
10	do	34¼	500	Mil. & St. Paul Pf	69¾
100	do	32¾	200	do	69¾
500	do	32½	200	do	69¾
100	do	32½	300	Clev. & Tol	107¾
100	do	32¾	200	do......b10	107¾
100	Quick. Min. Co	22	100	do......c	107¾
100	Canton Co	51¾	200	Ohio & Miss	31½
500	do	52	100	do......c	31
200	do	52¾	600	Bost., H. & E.	14½
100	West. U. Tel	34¾	200	Clev. & Pitts......c	95
100	do	34¾	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	98
200	do	34¾	100	do......s10	97¾
400	do......blc	34¾	100	do......c	98
100	Atlantic Mail	99	300	Chic. & N. W.	67½
100	Pac. Mail	110½	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf	74¾
300	do	110¼	500	do......c	74¾
300	do......s30	110¾			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Mer. U. Ex	32¾	300	Reading R......c	94
600	do......b10	32½	100	Tol., W. & W.	53¾
200	do......b10	32¾	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	73
200	do	33	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	69¾
10	American Ex	68	200	do	69¾
10	do	71	300	do	70
200	Mariposa Prf	11	100	P., F. W. & Ch.	101
100	Adams' Ex	72¾	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	31½
100	At. Mail	99	200	M. & St. P.	54¾
300	W. U. Tel	34½	100	do	54¾
100	N. Y. Cen	129¾	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	91½
800	do	129¾	200	Clev. & Pitts	95¾
2600	Erie R.	74¾	200	do	95¾
900	do......c	74¾	200	Clev. & Tol	108
4100	do	74¾	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	98
200	do......b5	74¾	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	68
400	do......b10	74¾	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74¾
100	do......b3	74¾	500	do	74¾
400	do......s10	74¾	300	do......c	74½
200	do	74¾			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Mer. U. Ex	33	300	N. Y. Cen. R.	130¾
100	Adams Ex	72¾	600	Mil. & St. P.	54¾
600	Pacific Mail......b4	111	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	69¾
100	do	111	300	do	69¾
200	Atlantic Mail	99¼	100	do......b10	69¾
200	West U. Tel	34¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	91½
1100	Erie R......s30	75	300	Cl. & Tol	108
200	do	74¾	100	C., R. I. & P......b10	98¾
500	do	75¼	100	do	98¾
100	do	75¼	100	do......b3	98¾
200	do	75¼	200	Chi. & N. W.	68
200	Tol. W. & W.	53¼	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75½
1500	do	53¾	400	Clev. & Pitts	95¾
200	do	53¾			

FRIDAY, March 6—P. M.

The following comparative summary of the Public Debt Statement of March 1, which we publish, as by telegraph from Washington, in another column, will be found interesting:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.	Feb. 1, 1868.	March 1, 1868.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
Five-Twenties, 1864-5-7	895,708,350	902,541,300
Sixes of 1881	283,676,600	283,676,600
Old Sixes, 1867-8	9,458,392	9,378,192
Five ꝑ cents, 10-40s	182,717,200	185,762,400
Fives of 1871-4	27,022,000	27,022,000
Navy Pension Fund	12,000,000	13,000,000
Total Gold-bearing	$1,912,363,042	$1,926,160,992
Seven-Thirties, 1867-8	$224,953,850	$202,951,100
Compounds, 6s, 1867-8	46,244,780	45,244,780
Three ꝑ cent. L. T. cert	25,040,000	25,585,000
Sixes to Pacific Road	22,470,000	22,470,000
Total Currency interest	$318,708,630	$297,250,880
Greenbacks	$356,159,127	$356,157,747
Fractional Currency	32,246,438	32,347,947
Gold Notes	29,619,280	25,699,360
*Demands free of interest	12,288,169	10,630,154
Total free of Interest	$430,312,014	$424,795,208
Total Debt in gross	$2,651,384,686	$2,648,207,080
Less Cash in Treasury	124,069,313	128,377,457
Total	$2,527,315,373	$2,519,829,623
	Feb. 1, 1868.	March 1, 1868.
Gold on hand	$98,491,163	$106,623,375
Gold Notes out	29,619,280	25,699,360
Belonging to Government	$68,871,883	$81,924,015

*Past due debt, not presented.

INCREASE.—U. S. 10-40s		$3,045,200
U. S. 5-20s, 1867		6,832,950
Total in Gold-bearing Debt		$13,876,150
DECREASE.—In 7.30 ꝑ cents	$12,002,750	
Difference in other items	9,361,150—	21,363,900
Net Decrease of Debt since Feb. 1		$7,488,750

It is satisfactory to find the result of the present monthly statement on the right side. The two succeeding months will probably be in the same direction; so that the aggregate Public Debt will again be a little below $2,500,000 by the time the heavy May Interest on 5-20s comes round.

Gold has been selling through the day at 141⅛@141¼ ꝑ cent. The steadiness of price in the Gold Room this week, and the absence of sensational telegrams from Washington, are somewhat remarkable. The fact is attributed in a measure to the overshadowing excitement in the Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange. But while the still unsettled political situation may seem to justify about 140 ꝑ cent. for Gold, there is nothing in trade and commercial affairs, for the moment, to encourage heavy speculations for a further advance. Money continues very cheap in London and Paris; United States 5-20s are in steady favor in England and Germany, and the Liverpool Cotton market, with occasional fluctuations, is generally strong and encouraging for the trade on this side. On the other hand, our own business for the Spring looks well for a large consumption of General Foreign Merchandise and a better demand than last Spring, at more remunerative prices, for foreign Dry Goods. This creates a fair demand for Foreign Exchange, as against the amount making against Cotton from the South, and Cotton and other Domestic Produce from New-York and Gold and Silver Bullion from California; but thus far at rates a fraction below the point at which it would pay the Banker to ship American Gold Coin. The terms on London to-day, for Saturday's steamers, are 109⅝ ꝑ cent. for 60 days, and 110⅛@110¼ for short sight. These for the standard signatures among the Bankers.

The inquiry for Money from the Brokers was but moderately active, and while 6 ꝑ cent. is the rule of the market, on call, some balances were left with the leading firms at 5 ꝑ cent.

In the forenoon a pretty large business was done in the Public Funds, including 5-20s of 1862, the new 5-20s of 1867, 10-40s, and 7-30s, all at the full prices of yesterday. The market near the close of the day was quiet.

The Railway market opened with the bearish feeling in Erie and New-York Central manifested late on Thursday Afternoon; Erie 71¾ and Central 128¾ ꝑ cent. This temper, however, was soon reversed, especially on Erie, which ran up to 72@73@74@75@75¼ ꝑ cent. under much excitement among buyers, some of whom rushed into the market to cover their low-priced *short* contracts of last night and this morning, and other and stronger parties for a fresh *Bull* movement in the Stock. The sales closed 74¾@74⅞ ꝑ cent. after the late Boards broke up. The advance in Central was to 130¾ ꝑ cent., from which the price receded at the close to 129¾ ꝑ cent. Among the Western Stocks, the two Northwest advanced to 68 for the Common and 75¼ ꝑ cent. for the Preferred. Another large business was done in the St. Paul and Wabash Stocks at advancing figures, and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, Rock Island and Michigan Southern were strong. In the Miscellaneous Shares there was a general breakdown of 2@2½ ꝑ cent., especially marked on Adams and Merchants' Union. Pacific Mail was firm, and ½@1 ꝑ cent. higher, and Canton Company sold up to 64 ꝑ cent. and the price bid at the close. In the State Bonds, North Carolinas made a further advance, and Tennessees, Missouris, Georgias, Virginias, and New-York Bounty Loan were in demand.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night—the Railways generally steady and firm on Erie:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	101¼	101¼	Missouri	88¾	89
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110½	110¾	Northwest	66¾	67¾
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107	107	N. West Pref	74¾	74¾
N. Y. Central	129¼	129¾	Rock Island	97¾	98
Erie	72¾	74¾	Fort Wayne	101	101
Hudson	144	144	W. U. Telegraph	34¾	34¾
Reading	93¾	94¾	M'chants' Union	35	32¾
Mich. Southern	90¾	91½	St. Paul Pref	69¾	69¾
Ohio and Miss	31¾	31½	St. Paul Com	54¾	54¾
Pittsburgh	95¾	95¾	Pacific Mail	110¾	111¾
Toledo	108	107¾	American Gold	141⅛	141¼
Tenn 6s, new	63¾	63¾	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ꝑ cent., reg., 1881	111	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	108¾
500 & 1,000, 1881	111½	5-20 coup., 1867	107
5-20 reg., 1862	107	10-40 reg., 1874	101¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110½	10-40 500 & 1,000 1874	101¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107¾	7 3-10 2d series	105¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108¾	7 3-10 3d series	105¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ꝑ c. 1870	103	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100
N. Y. Reg'd B'y loan	108¾	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100
N. Y. 6 ꝑ c. B'y loan '72	102¾	Michigan 6 ꝑ c., 1873	94
N. Y. 6 ꝑ c. B'y loan, '73	102¾	Michigan 6 ꝑ c. 1878	94
N. Y. 6 ꝑ c. B'y loan, '74	102¾	Michigan 6 ꝑ c. 1883	94
N. Y. 6 ꝑ c. B'y loan, '75	102¾	Michigan 7 ꝑ c. W. L.	101
N. Y. 6 ꝑ c. B'y loan, '77	102¾	Tennessee 6 ꝑ c. ex-c	66
N. Y. 6 ꝑ c. B'y loan, '78	102¾	Tennessee new bds	63¾
N. Y. 5 ꝑ c. B'y loan, '71	97	Virginia 6s., n. b.	45½
N. Y. 5 ꝑ c. B'y loan, '74	97	Georgia 6s	72
N. Y. 5 ꝑ c. B'y loan, '75	97	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83
Ohio 6 ꝑ c., 1886	103	North Carolina 6s	70½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99½	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	62½
Illinois reg., 1860	99½	North Car. 6s. n. b.	63
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	99½	Missouri 6s	88¾
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	99½	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	88¾
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99¾	Connecticut 6s	99¾
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Hanover	108
Merchants	117	Metropolitan	131
Mechanics'	122	Shoe and Leather	112
America	138	Corn Exchange	126
Tradesmen's	135	Continental	102
National	112	St. Nicholas	105
Merchants' Exch'ge	109	Marine	145
Seventh Ward	111	Impt'rs & Traders'	125
Commerce	117	Manuf'rs & Merchants	103
Mec. B. Association	116	Central National	106½
Ocean	101	First National	206
American Exchange	119	Fourth National	104
Chatham	145	Ninth National	105
Bank of the Repub	114	Tenth National	100
Bank of North Am'a	107		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93¾	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex	91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	92	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	127	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	127	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	71
N. Y. Cen.	104½	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	71
Erie 1st M. Ex	97	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	96
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	94	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	92	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	94½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94½
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	96	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. '75	96	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98½
Mich. C. 8 ꝑ c. '69-'72	104	Morris & Essex 2d M.	86
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	112½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ꝑ c. 1st M.	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	99½
Mich. So. 7 ꝑ c. 2d M.	92	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	86
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	99	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ꝑ c.	100½	Chic. & Alton S. F.	99
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	88	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102
Ill. Cen. 7 ꝑ c. 1875	115	Chi. & Alton S. F. In	95
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	92½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	96
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	93	Peninsula R. R. bonds	83
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88
Con. 7 ꝑ cent. conv	88½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88½
Con. 7 ꝑ cen. ex. bds	86	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	82
Con. 7 ꝑ cent. 1st M.	87½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Con. 7 ꝑ cent. con	90		
Han. & St. J. con	90		
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts $1,428,236 64; total payments, $887,694 80; balance, $101,248,768 20. The receipts include for Customs, $441,000; for Gold Notes, $110,000.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Feb. 19, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,348,887	Increase	£20,139
Public deposits	4,048,587	Decrease	6,571
Other deposits	20,003,424	Decrease	1,035,401
Government Sec'ties	13,168,079	Decrease	500,000
Other Securities	16,265,356	Decrease	283,953
Notes unemployed	11,604,685	Decrease	279,890

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,373,160, being a decrease of £130,155; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,192,149, showing a decrease of £413,811 when compared with the previous return.

On the last Annual Report of the New-York Central Company there appeared to be still outstanding of the original $2,400,000 Convertible 7 ꝑ cent. Bonds, the sum of $453,000. These Bonds are entitled, any time, to an exchange, dollar for dollar, of the Stock of the Company as it now stands. In view of the contingency of a considerable Scrip Dividend, it might be well for the holders of the remaining outstanding Convertible Bonds to make the exchange at an early day, or, if they prefer, to sell them to third parties at the current price of New-York Central Stock. They will not be entitled to any extra division on the Stock unless exchanged in person. There is no other class of Convertible Debt. The other indebtedness of the Company consists of—

Six ꝑ cent. Sinking Fund Certificates	$6,100,000*
Six ꝑ cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, 1887	2,900,000
Six ꝑ cents., Real Estate, &c.	769,000
Seven ꝑ cents., Debt of Old Companies	1,514,000
Bonds and Mortgages	176,000
Total	$11,459,000
Capital Stock, Sept. 30, 1867	$28,537,000
Convertible Bonds	453,000
Total	$28,990,000

*Sept. 30, $6,267,000—since reduced by Sinking Fund.

The Open Board of Brokers to-day admitted Mr. J. R. EMMERSON, of J. M. BUSSINGER & Co., to membership.

The following are the earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company for the fourth week in February:

1868	$80,264 68
1867	54,315 57
Increase	$25,949 11
Increase for month	64,343 23

The Rock Island Railroad earned in February:

1868	$184,497
1867	281,900
Increase	$97,403

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,024,344 against $2,504,131 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,036	$416,252	586	$187,485	860	$324,105
Man. of Cotton	933	267,545	709	141,659	726	190,569
Man. of Silk	498	433,950	77	60,188	119	128,151
Man. of Flax	1,053	205,925	224	43,987	754	186,003
Miscellaneous	929	204,677	1,319	33,747	2,341	70,649
Total	4,449	$1,548,241	2,860	476,103	4,800	$899,477
		476,103				1,548,241
Total entered		$2,024,344		Total marketed		$2,447,718

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Allen-st., e. s., 77 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x87.6	$23,300
12th-st., n. s., 343 ft. s. e. of Av. B, 25x103.3	12,300
13th-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of Av. C, 18.6x49	7,000
13th-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of Av. C, 18.6x49	7,500
13th-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of Av. C, 13.6x98.6	nom.
27th-st., 64.6 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x101.5	32,500
43d-st., n. s., 204.4 ft. e. of 5th-av., 17.1½x100.5	600
46th-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 3d-av., 2 lots, 50x100.5	16,800
51st-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of 6th-av., 60x100x45x30x100x40	4,500
61st-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 1st-av., 3 lots, 75.8x100 } 72d-st. and 1st-av., n. w. cor., 6 lots 150x102.2 }	11,000
72d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x100	4,800
88th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x100	5,900
88th-st., n. s., 550 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x100.8	10,900
88th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.8	11,600
88th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x100.8	10,650
88th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.11	3,025
161st-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100	4,250
5th-av. and 117th-st., n. w. cor., 50x100	4,250
5th-av., w. s., 80.4 ft. n. of 117th-st., 22x61.11	24,000
5th-av., w. s., 23.4½ ft. s. of 60th-st., 100x100.8	33,000
5th-av., w. s. 75.6 ft. n. of 87th-st., 50x100	6,000
8th-av., e. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 129th-st., 26 lots, 65x102.2	78,000
12th-av. and 78th-st., s. e. cor., 26 lots, and 14th-av. and Lot between 214th and 215th sts., and 14th-av. and Hudson River	37,800
37 acres at Harlem Heights for Deaf and Dumb Institute	nom.
Lots Nos. 963, 964, 965, 966 Bloomingdale Tract	10,000
Lt No. 8, 2-7 part, Peter Stuyvesant estate, 28x10x84.4x19x87.6	6,000

Leases Recorded.

Canal-st., No. 323, 4 years, per year	$4,000
Sullivan-st., No. 64, 3 years, per year	800
Hudson-st., No. 298, 5 years, (assignment) per year	2,000
2d-st., n. s., lot No. 58, Wynkoop estate, 21 years, per year	270
W. 28th-st., rear of lots Nos. 223 and 225, 5 years, per year	800
48th-st., n. s., 73.4 w. of 5th-av. (assignment)	20,500
57th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 5 years, per year	500
Store No. 2 of the National Hall, Harlem, 5 years; 1st year, $350; 2d year, $450; 3d year	500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. s., 166.5 ft. e. 5th-av., 88x100x22x100x88x100x22x100	$10,800
Carroll-st., w. s., 96.5 ft. s. e. 6th-av., 54x204.2x149.11 x273x155.7	23,100
Clay-st., 120 ft. w. Union-av., 25x100	700
Clay-st., 100 ft. w. Union-av., 25x100	700
Dean-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. Smith-st., 25x50x50x20x25x25	8,000
Dean-st., s. s., 103.8 ft. n. w. Hoyt-st., 21.4x100	1,200
Ellery st. and Tompkins-av., s. w. cor., 25x100	1,340
Hancock-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. Stuyvesant-av., 50x100	1,600
Hart-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. Marcy-av., 25x100	
Leonard-st., e. s., 40 ft. s. Withers-st., 25.6x35, x75, 10x40	3,550
Penn-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. Harrison-av., 100x147	4,215
Penn-st., n. s., 247 ft. w. Harrison-av., 21x100	650
President-st., s. s., 161.3 ft. w. 5th-av., 116x—55x255.4	4,500
Prospect-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. Washington-st., 24.9x66	nom.
Pulaski-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. Marcy-av., 50x100	1,200
Pulaski-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. Tompkins-av., 25x100	800
Rapalyea-st., n. s., bet. Columbia and Hicks sts., 25x100	1,025
Whipple-st., s. e. s., 93 ft. s. w. Broadway, 40x100	3,000
Woodbine-st., s. s., 425 ft. s. w. Central-av., 100x120, 2x100.11x209.10	7,000
4th-av., w. s., 20 ft. from Ainslie-st., 75x80x20x33x44x25x10x20	15,625
18th-st., s. s., 200 ft. s. e. 7th-av., 35x100, q. c.	200
18th-st., s. s., 125 ft. s. e. 7th-av., 25x100, q. c.	150
19th-st. and 9th-av., n. w. cor., 150x21	24,000
36th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. 4th-av., 20x100.2	1,360
Atlantic-av., s. s., 87 ft. w. of Albany-av., 83x100	2,130
Atlantic-av., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Albany-av., 99.1x109	3,750
Albany-av., west end block, between Pacific-st. and Atlantic-av., 300x87	5,840
Atlantic-av., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Albany-av., 99.1x200	7,500
Atlantic-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Albany-av., 99.1x100	3,875
Atlantic-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 99.1x100	3,825
Graham-av. and Boerum-st., n. w. corner, 25x80	10,650
Hamilton-av. and Church-st., s. e. cor., 97.5x29.9½	3,000
Troy-av., e. s., 63 ft. s. of Pacific-st., 14x60	2,000
1st-av. and 44th-st., n. e. corner, 35x100.2	2,173
South 2d-st., n. s., "Trustees Hall," 25x100	2,000
Pacific-st., s. s., 165 ft. w. of Albany-av., 80x214.5	4,200

Leases Recorded.

Front-st. and Webster, s. e. cor.—lot 400x100—to Newtown Creek (assignment $500)—5 years, per year	$1,150
	1,500
Carleton-av., No. 203, 3 years, per year	600
Carleton-av., 34 ft. n. e. Fulton-av., store, &c., 3 years, per year	250
Grand-st., No. 372, lease of '65, 5 years, per year	220
Smith and Conselyea sts., n. w. cor., 5 yrs., per yr.	

East New-York.

Madison-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. Bay-av., 50x22.10½	1,650

Flatbush.

Montague-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of New-st., 125x150	750
Market-st., e. s., 250 ft. n. of 6th-st., 125x150	740

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Prospect-st., e. s., lots 18 to 24 inclusive, block 116, each 25x100	
Prospect-st., e. s., lots 11 to 24 incl., block 117, each 25x100	
N. 10th and Prospect sts., s. e. cor., 200x100x100x—x82	
N. 12th-st., e. s., lots 17 to 24 incl., block 120	
Prospect-st., w. s., lots 1 to 8, block 144, each 25x100	
Prospect-st., w. s., lots 1 to 8, block 144, each 25x100	
Coles-st., e. s., lots 19 to 23, block 208, each 25x100	
N. 4th-st., w. s., lots 25 to 32, block 208, each 25x100	200,000
S. 3d-st., s. s. lots 26 to 32, block 226, each 25x100	
S. 3d-st., n. s., lots 11 to 14, block 226, each 25x100	
Monmouth and S. Third sts., s. w. cor., lots 1 to 4 and 31, 32, block 249, each 25x100	
Monmouth and S. Third sts., n. w. cor., lots 5 to 10, block 257, each 25x100	
Prospect and N. 6th sts., lots 5 to 15, block 310, each 25x100	
S. 7th-st., n. s., lots 29 to 32, block 189, each 25x100	
Mercer-st., lot No. 17, block No. 35, Van Vorst Farm, 25x100	6,500

Hoboken.

Monroe-st., w. s., lot No. 27, block No. 74, Vorster estate, 25x100	$6,275
Bloomfield-st., e. s., 138.4 ft. n. of 8th-st., 18.4x75	7,500
Meadow-st., w. s., 209 ft. s. of 4th-st., 20x98	5,200
b. 3d-st., 83 ft. e. of Garden-st., 17x47.6	6,000

Hudson City.

Lot No. 50, block No. 3, Hudson Grove, 25x100	$350

Lafayette.

Washington-av., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. of Maple-st., 25x100	$1,250
Washington-av., n. w. s., 125 ft. n. of Maple-st., 25x100	1,250

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Stockholders of this Company who have not received copies of the President's Report to them of Feb. 26, 1868, can obtain them by calling at the Company's Office No. 59 Wall-st., or communicating their Post-office address.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.
Office of the Company, March 7, 1868.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 6, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls		Barley, bushels	
Flour, bbls	735	Malt, bushels	
Flour, bags		Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls	379	Pork, bbls	126
Cornmeal, bags	1,650	Cut Meats, pkgs	
Wheat, bushels		Lard, pkgs	150
Corn, bushels	12,748	Beef, tcs. and bbls	
Rye, bushels	175	Whisky, bbls	50
Oats, bushels	1,173	Petroleum, bbls	371

ASHES—Continue in fair demand and firm at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ꝑ 100 lbs. Receipts very limited.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet but steady at 41c.@42c. for Yellow, ꝑ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a rather livelier call for seasonable stock, the offerings of which have been moderate, and prices have been quoted firm, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots, $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths' Pegged, $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 63; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed Buff, Goat and Kid, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1, ꝑ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request and firm, including common Hard at $10 50@$1 50; Croton at $18@$20, and Philadelphia Front at $40@$45 ꝑ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c.@48c., and Patent do. 55c.@60c. ꝑ lb.

COAL—All kinds have been in moderate demand, yet have been firm in price.

CEMENT—Has been in some request at $2 20@$2 25 for Rosendale ꝑ bbl.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at steady prices, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 12½c.@17½c., free, and 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., all in gold, ꝑ lb.

COTTON—Early in the day trade was very dull and prices ruled decidedly in favor of buyers; but, under more encouraging advices from Liverpool, the market closed up rather briskly and stronger than yesterday. The aggregate sales since our last have been 6,882 bales, including 403 bales to spinners, 2,567 bales to shippers, 3,728 bales to speculators and 175 bales in transit. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGAR are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ꝑ lb.	22½	22¾	23 @23¼
Good Ordinary	23	23¾	23¾@24¼
Low Middling	24	24½	24½@24¾
Middling	25	25¼	25¾@26
Good Middling	26¼	26½	26¾@27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	25,560
Receipts last week	22,982
Receipts preceding week	23,982
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	210,675
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	435,187
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,670
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,439
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	105,986
Exports since Sept. 1	245,970
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	433,117
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,593
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,092
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,301
Estimated stock on hand here	54,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,648,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,393,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,045,000
Exports same time 1866-7	732,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	368,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	525,000

DRY GOODS—Less activity has been noted in the Dry Goods line within the past few days. Buyers have been deterred from purchasing freely of Staple fabrics, especially in the way of Domestic Cottons, by the very full prices claimed by holders. Domestic Woolens have been held with more confidence, and Fancy Cassimeres have been sought after to a moderate extent. Foreign Goods have been dealt in reservedly at essentially unaltered figures for seasonable styles. The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods into this port have been to the foreign specie value of $2,024,344; amount actually marketed during the week, $2,447,718, including $899,477 of previous importation.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been in rather better request at steadier prices.

FEATHERS—Have been very quiet at from 75c.@90c. for Live Geese, ꝑ lb.

FISH—A good inquiry prevails for the leading kinds at firm and buoyant prices, including Dry Cod at $5 50@$6 50 for Bank and George's, ꝑ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $17@$20; No. 2 do., $13 50@$17; No. 3 do., $10@$12 50 ꝑ bbl. Pickled Herring, $6@$8 75 ꝑ bbl. Smoked Herring, 40c.@45c. for Scale, and 25c.@27c. for No. 1, ꝑ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a more general inquiry for State and Western Flour, to-day, and prices have again improved 10c.@15c. ꝑ bbl. Export buyers have been purchasing low grades more confidently, especially desirable lots of Extra State, the offerings of which have been quite moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 85@$9 65; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 90@$10 40; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 50@$11 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10@$10 65 ꝑ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 85@$9 65
Extra State	9 90@11 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 00@10 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 25@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@15 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 830 bbls., at $9 10@$10 80 for common to fair, and $10 85@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ꝑ bbl. California Flour is in lively demand at rising prices; sales were reported of 3,250 sacks at $12 60@$14 for extras, ꝑ bbl. of 196 lbs. Rye Flour is salable and firm at $7 50@$9 50 for inferior to choice, ꝑ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal has been very quiet to-day at $5 85@$6 for Jersey; $5 80@$6 for poor to very good Western, $6 for City, and $6 10@$6 30 for Brandywine, ꝑ bbl.; sales 165 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in good request at $5 90@$6 ꝑ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been sparingly dealt in, including Layer Raisins at $3 95@$4 ꝑ box; Currants at 11½c.@11¾c.; Almonds at 20c.@33c., and Figs at 10c.@28c. ꝑ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request, chiefly for export, at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,500 bushels, including White Wisconsin at $2 92½; prime No. 1 Spring at $2 53, delivered; No. 2 do. on private terms, and Amber State at $2 85 ꝑ bushel. Corn has been much more active and again dearer to-day. The principal transactions have been in New Mixed and White Western. Sales have been reported of 141,000 bushels at $1 26@$1 28, for New Mixed Western, afloat; $1 27½@$1 28 for do., from store; $1 27@$1 28 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 26 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 27@$1 29 for New and Yellow Western; $1 20@$1 25 for New Straw-colored and White Southern ꝑ bushel. One house sold 30,000 bushels White Western at $1 22@$1 23 ꝑ bushel, which were the governing prices for round lots in fair order. Another house refused an offer of $1 28 for a lot of very handsome New White Southern, ꝑ bushel. Of Rye, small lots were sold at $1 90 for Pennsylvania, ꝑ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been in less demand at declining prices; sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels Western at 82½c.@83½c., in store, and 85c.@86c., delivered, ꝑ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The demand has been limited for bags at 18½c.@19c., and bagging at 19½c.@20c.

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate supply and good request at $1 05@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 55 for poor to choice, for local use, ꝑ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at 95c.@$1 15 for short and long, ꝑ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very lightly dealt in, including American at 15c.@60c. for new; older growths, 5c.@30c., and Foreign at 35c.@55c. ꝑ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@30c.; old Olds, 5c.@20c. Foreign—Canadians, 25c.@55c.; Bavarians, 30c.@45c.; Belgians, 25c.@35c. The week's business in this line Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "The transactions continue on a limited scale. A few hundred bales of very low grades of American have been changing hands among dealers, at prices ranging from 10c.@15c. ꝑ lb., chiefly on speculation. The poorest kind of rubbish will bring 10c.; but, even at this low figure, the Hops must be perfectly sound. The article, after heating in the bale, soon becomes worthless. Fine Bavarians and Belgians sell readily at our full quotations. Wisconsin and choice State are constantly in request, but as none are on offer, consumers are compelled to resort to Bavarians. Medium grades of all kinds are entirely neglected. The London market, down to the 15th of February, exhibited a drooping tendency, and a further decline of from 4s.@6s. ꝑ cwt. was noticed. Holders of some of the best Mid and East Kent growths evinced a strong disposition to sell at anything like reasonable rates, while holders of Bavarians showed less eagerness to sell, being to a great extent influenced by the better feeling then prevailing in most of the Continental markets, which it was thought would have the effect of checking further shipments to England. The following are the latest London quotations, viz.: Weald of Kents, 95s.@105s.; Mid and East Kent, 90s.@126s.@147s.; Sussex, 84s.@90s.@95s.; Belgians, 63s.@68s.@75s.; Bavarians, 65s.@82s.@95s."

HEMP—Manilla has been in very slack request at from 10¾c.@11c., gold, ꝑ lb. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

HIDES—Have been in some demand at previous prices.

LATHS—Have been inactive at from $2 75@$3 ꝑ 1,000.

LEATHER—A fair inquiry has been experienced for Hemlock tannages at rising prices on reduced offerings. Oak tonnages have been slow of sale at former rates.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand at $1 50 for common, and $2 for lump ꝑ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been rather more sought after at about previous figures. Eastern Spruce and Pine, $18@22, as extremes, ꝑ thousand feet. The Toledo *Blade* says: "Having collected from our daily files the shipments by lake, we now give them to our readers. It is a note-worthy fact that the movement of black walnut Lumber at this port in 1867 was nearly half as large as that of pine Lumber, the receipts aggregating 48,482,750 feet. The shipments of this large amount were principally by lake, although some 6,000,000 or 8,000,000 were distributed by railroad east and north. The movement by lake is stated at a total of 36,627,100 feet; consumed here, 1,000,000 feet; shipped by railroad—north, 2,500,000 feet; shipped by railroad—east, 5,500,000; grand total shipment, 45,627,100 feet."

METALS—There has been rather more call for the leading articles, especially for Ingot Copper and Pig Iron which have been buoyant in price. We quote: Ingot Copper at 23½c.@24½c. ꝑ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $38@$39; No. 2 do. at $36@$37; Scotch Pig, $40@$42 50; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $80@$85 ꝑ ton; Pig Lead at $6 40@$6 87½, gold, ꝑ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6¾c.@6⅞c., in gold, ꝑ lb.; Straits Tin, 23½c.@23¾c., in gold, ꝑ lb.; Banca Tin, 25½c.@26c., in gold, ꝑ lb.; Zinc, 11¼c.@11½c. ꝑ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been less sought after and rather depressed in prices, including Porto Rico at 50c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c.@55c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@95c. ꝑ gallon.

OILS—Have been in fair demand at full prices, including Crude Whale at 68c.@72c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 45; Red Oil at 65c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 20@$1 23; Olive, $2 40@$2 50 ꝑ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in light supply and held more firmly on a moderate inquiry at 13c.@13½c. for Crude in bulk; 17½c.@17¾c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42c. for Refined, free, ꝑ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and has been in much less demand at lower prices, especially for New Mess. Sales have been made of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $24 62@$24 85, closing at $24 62, cash, for New Western Mess, $23 25@$23 50, closing at $23 37 for Old Mess; $22@$23 for Prime Mess; $22 50 for Thin Mess; $19 75@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, with some small lots reported as low as $19 for Prime, and as high as $21 for Extra Prime, ꝑ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,250 bbls. New Mess, including seller, all April, at $24 75, and May $25 15, ꝑ bbl. Cut Meats have been in good demand at 14½c.@15½c. for Hams, and 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ꝑ lb.; sales equal to 370 pkgs., part to arrive. Bacon has been more active and firm; sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 boxes at 12c. for Cumberlands, and 12½c. for Short Rib, ꝑ lb. Lard has been depressed and lower; sales have been reported since our last of 450 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14½c.@15½c. for very interior to prime; and 16c.@16½c. for small lots of fancy kettle-rendered, ꝑ lb. Dressed Hogs continue very scarce and in limited demand at 13c. for City and 12½c.@13c. for Country, ꝑ lb. Beef has been in very active demand and decidedly firmer at $14@$20 for Plain Mess; $19@$23 for Extra do., and $9@$13 for interior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 1,475 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in moderate demand, including Prime Mess at $33@$37, and India Mess at $38@$41 ꝑ tierce; sales since our last, 260 tcs., part to arrive. Beef Hams have been in active request and firm at from $33@$36 50 for poor to very choice; sales 675 bbls. Butter is in fair request at 45c.@57c. for poor to prime, and 58c.@60c. for choice State, and 30c.@50c. for inferior to choice Canada and Western, ꝑ lb. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 9c.@16½c., as extremes, ꝑ lb.

RICE—Has been dull, but steady, at $11@$11 50 for Carolina, ꝑ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been inactive, including Turk's Island at 45c.@46c., by the cargo, ꝑ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 85@$1 90; do. fine at $2 50@$2 80, and Prussian at $3 25 ꝑ sack.

SEEDS—Have been less sought after, at irregular prices, including Clover at 13½c.@14c. ꝑ lb.; Rough Flax $2 65@$2 85; Calcutta Linseed, here and at Boston, at $2 28@$2 40, gold, and Timothy at $2 70@$3 ꝑ bushel.

SPICES—Have been inactive, yet quoted firm, including Mace at 90c.@92½c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87½c.@90c.; Cassia at 52c.; Cloves at 26c.@26½c.; Pepper at 23c.@24c.; Pimento at 19½c.; Ginger at 10½c.@11½c., gold, ꝑ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, but have favored buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 940 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c., and 290 boxes Havana, at from 12c.@13½c. ꝑ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at from 14¾c.@17½c. ꝑ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 65,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c.; 47,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c.; 41,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ꝑ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at previous figures.

TOBACCO—Has been slow of sale since our last, at about former quotations, including Lugs, 7c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 9c.@12½c.; Medium Leaf, 11c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 13½c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 16c.@19c.; Selections, 19c.@24c., ꝑ lb. *Seed Leaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 7c.@10c. for old, and 6c.@7c. for new; average lots, 25c.@40c. for old, and 18c.@30c. for new; fine Wrappers, 50c.@65c. for old, and 35c.@50c. for new; New-York State Fillers, 4c.@5c. for old, and 5c.@5½c. for new; average lots, 8c.@18c. for old, and 8c.@14c. for new; Wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old, and 12c.@30c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 4c.@5c. for old, and 4½c.@5c. for new; average lots, 6c.@10c. for old, and 9c.@16c. for new; Wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old, and 15c.@40c. for new, ꝑ lb. *Havana*—Common, 75c.@80c.; Good, 85c.@95c.; Fine, $1@$1 05. *Yara*—I cut, 82½c.@85c.; II cut, $1 05@$1 10; average lot, 88c.@92½c. ꝑ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work—Common and Medium, 15c.@20c., in bond; Good and Fine, 22c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@45c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ꝑ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 470 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¾d. ꝑ lb.; 600 bbls. Resin, by sail, at 3s. ꝑ 280 lbs. For London, 300 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ꝑ bbl. For Glasgow, 25,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 8d.@8½d. ꝑ lb. Market dull and heavy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1868.

ADVERTISEMENT.—AN ARMY MEDICAL Board, to consist of Surgeon J. B. Brown, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.; Surgeon R. H. Wirtz, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.; Surgeon John Moore, Brevet Col., U. S. A.; and Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., will meet in New-York City, on the 1st of May next, for the examination of Assistant-Surgeons U. S. Army, for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.
Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, physically sound, and graduates of a regular medical college.
Applications for permission to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate.
Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army during the late war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and date and place of service, and testimonials from officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
The number of vacancies now existing in the Medical Corps of the Army is thirty-nine.
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A.

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 48, for three lectures on stricture, to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

AT THE REGULAR QUARTERLY meeting of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, held Thursday evening, 5th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected officers for the ensuing year:
President—Judge J. R. BRADY.
First Vice-President—EUGENE KELLY.
Second Vice-President—JOHN SAVAGE.
Treasurer—WM. WHITESIDE.
Secretary—JAMES REID.
New-York, March 6, 1868. JAS. REID, Sec'y.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 8 John-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
MATINEE at 1¼ o'clock—NORMA. Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mme. Natali Testa, Signors Pancani, Antonucci, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
GRAND CONCERT BY THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Duchess.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
PAUL PRY and ICI L'ON PARLE FRANCAIS. Characters by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Holland, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Sefton, Miss Kate Ranoe, and Miss Mary Scott.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LES LIONNES PAUVRES. Characters by the French Dramatic Company.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock. THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
FANCHON. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Messrs. J. W. Collier, G. L. Fox, &c.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—LITTLE BAREFOOT.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, J. K. Mortimer, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. W. Carlton, &c.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
SAM. Characters by Messrs. S. F. Chanfrau, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., De Walden, &c.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ARON, THE ACROBAT, and THE STRING OF PEARLS. Characters by Messrs. J. M. Murdoch, Bollos, Martin, Collins, Miss Fanny Thompson, &c.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE OCTOROON. Characters by Miss Mary Mitchell, J. W. Albaugh, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock. READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The advance of the British expedition was at last accounts awaiting at Antalo the arrival of the Prince of Tigre, who, with a large native force, was to join the troops.

In view of a possible attempt to release the Fenian prisoners who were to have been tried at Warwick, unusual precautions were taken by the authorities.

CONGRESS.

Several petitions and joint resolutions were introduced in the Senate yesterday, during the morning hour, and referred to committees. At 1 o'clock the President announced that the hour had arrived at which the consideration of the impeachment charges was to be resumed, and vacated the Chair in favor of the Chief Justice, who announced that the subject of discussion was the objection made to the swearing in of Senator WADE. Mr. DIXON being entitled to the floor was about to speak, when Mr. HOWARD made the point of order that the objection was out of order, and protested against further debate. Mr. DIXON rose to make another point of order, but the Chief Justice ruled that while one point of order was under consideration another could not be entertained. From this ruling Mr. DRAKE appealed, but the Senate sustained the Chief Justice; yeas 24, nays 20. Mr. DIXON then entered upon his speech, but was interrupted by Mr. HENDRICKS, who withdrew his objection to the swearing in of Senator WADE. The oath was then administered to Mr. WADE and the remaining Senators, after which the Chief Justice announced that the organization for the trial of the President was complete. The Chief Justice then said that in his judgment the rules adopted by the Senate in its legislative capacity for its government while sitting as a Court for the trial of the President were not valid unless adopted by the Senate while sitting as a Court. He then submitted the question, and the rules were adopted as previously agreed upon. The House Managers having been introduced to the bar of the Senate formally demanded the arraignment of the President for trial on the charges presented by the House. It was then ordered that the President be summoned to appear at the bar of the Senate on Friday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, to which time the Court adjourned. The President *pro tempore* having resumed the chair, an attempt was made to transact some miscellaneous business, but the Senate finally went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned to Monday.

A bill was introduced in the House and referred to the Post-office Committee, authorizing the Postmaster-General to make a contract with American steamship companies for the transportation of mails from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore to ports in Great Britain, France, Belgium and the German States. The steamships to be built in the United States and owned by American citizens or corporations. Each line of steamships to have not less than two nor more than four A No. 1 vessels, and the subsidy not to exceed $20,000 per year for each vessel. A resolution authorizing the Impeachment Managers to sit during the session of the House, to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths, was adopted—yeas 89, nays 25. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to have detailed estimates made for the building of the New-York Post-office and Court-house according to the plans submitted by him. The Committee on Elections reported a bill prescribing an oath of office for such persons as have been relieved of their political disabilities. It omits that part of the oath now in use which sets forth that the person subscribing to it was never in hostility to the Government. The preamble provides for the removal of disabilities by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress. Under the operation of the previous question the bill was passed. The bill to remove the political disabilities from RODERICK R. BUTLER, member elect from Tennessee, was then taken up. After considerable debate, during which Mr. BUTLER's record was severely criticised, the bill was passed, yeas 87 to 23. Mr. JULIAN made a lengthy argument in favor of the bill to prevent the further sale of public lands, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Messrs. JACOBS and UNDERWOOD, a Committee from the Assembly, appeared in the State Senate yesterday and formally impeached Canal Commissioner ROBERT C. DORN of high crimes and misdemeanors, and announced that an article would be presented to sustain the impeachment. The President replied that the Senate would take order in the case.

The room of the mail agent at the Cleveland (Ohio) depot was entered about 9 o'clock on Monday evening last by robbers, and three mail-bags stolen. There were nineteen bags and boxes in the room at the time, the agent having detained them while there was doubt about the train proceeding in the storm. On the following morning many of the letters were found in a stairway in a distant part of the city, but no clue to the robbers has been obtained.

An express on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail, near Keating, on Tuesday night, and the baggage and one passenger car went down an embankment, turning over on their way down, and more or less injuring several passengers. The weather was intensely cold and the train was running at half speed in consequence.

The Maryland Republican State Convention, yesterday, elected delegates to the National Convention, and adopted resolutions endorsing the action of Congress in impeaching the President, expressing confidence in Senator WADE, and declaring a preference for Gen. GRANT for President.

The rolling stock of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, which has been under attachment by T. W. PARK, of Bennington, Vt., for the past thirteen months, was restored to its owners on Tuesday. It consisted of four locomotives and tenders, one passenger car and three mail, baggage and smoking cars.

Two New-York burglars, giving the names of MAYER and FRANKLIN, arrested for burglary in Montgomery, Ala., were yesterday convicted of that offence and will be sentenced to-day. It was shown that they belong to a regular gang now operating in Southern cities.

GEORGE T. VICKERS was yesterday elected by the Maryland Legislature, United States Senator *vice* PHILIP F. THOMAS rejected.

A motion to dissolve an injunction in the case of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company *vs.* THOMAS FEALEY, was made yesterday in the Supreme Court-Chambers, before Judge INGRAHAM. The defendant is a contractor engaged in blasting rocks in the vicinity of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and in the course of his business it seems that pieces of rock were thrown on the track of the Harlem Road, and for this the Company obtained an injunction to restrain him from further proceedings. The Court, after hearing the argument, took the papers. Decision reserved.

Yesterday twenty-seven of the ringleaders in the Ward's Island riot were brought before Judge KELLY, at the Fifty-seventh-street Court-house. Twenty of them were sent to the Penitentiary for a month each, two of them for three months, and the other three were discharged. Sixty-five others of the rioters were sent off the Island to find shelter where they could get it.

JAMES HAYS, the butcher boy who was stabbed in the side by another butcher boy, named JOHN NEAGLE, in an affray in one of the Hoboken slaughter-houses on Sunday, a week ago, died of his injuries at 12 o'clock Thursday night. An inquest was commenced yesterday.

Mrs. JULIA DEAN COOPER, the well-known actress, for twenty years past a favorite with New-York play-goers, died yesterday morning at the residence of her father-in-law, No. 231 East Thirty-ninth-street, aged 37 years.

A meeting of the New-York Bar is called for Monday next in the United States District Court room, for the purpose of paying a proper tribute of respect to the memory of the late DANIEL LORD.

Rev. Mr. BARTLETT, of Brooklyn, delivered a lecture on "Boys" in the Church of the Pilgrims, West Forty-eighth-street, last evening.

Cotton closed up briskly and buoyantly yesterday, though the earlier dealings indicated a dull and heavy market. Breadstuffs were fairly active, especially Flour and Corn, which were scarce. Provisions were variable in price, with more doing in Beef and Bacon, and less in Pork and Lard. Groceries were in demand; Sugars and Molasses favored purchasers. The Freight market was quite dull.

In the line of family marketing the most notable feature was the further rise in the prices of fish, and choice butter, in both of which lines, the offerings were less liberal. Most other articles were of uniform value. The general trade showed some improvement.

Impeachment and Party Feeling—The Case in the Senate.

It seems as though, from beginning to end, it would be merely a party question whether Mr. JOHNSON has violated, or attempted to violate, or had the intent of violating, any law or any constitutional provision. The opinion and action of the House has been divided directly and constantly by party lines. The expressions of sentiment throughout the country have been on a strictly party basis. The entire Press, with one or two striking exceptions, have treated it only as a party matter. And the fears of just and patriotic men, ever since the question was raised, have been that the Senate, in like manner, would give way before the strong currents of party, and permit its judgment to be swayed by considerations and feelings akin to those which affect the popular mind.

THADDEUS STEVENS, B. F. BUTLER, WENDELL PHILLIPS and others of the same stamp evidently believe that the Senate can be made to bend to party necessities. They threaten Senators with political ruin and popular wrath if they dare—*if they dare*, as THAD. STEVENS bitterly said—to treat the case with an unbiased judgment, and to decide it strictly on its legal and constitutional merits. They menace the Senate as though they had no doubt it would succumb, and seem quite unconscious that they are using language and arguments as dishonorable and base as could spring from depravity, selfishness and madness. Their estimate of those they address may be measured by the style they adopt toward them, and the ends they wish to accomplish may be discovered by the motives to which they appeal.

We conceive that nothing could be more unfortunate for the peace and welfare of the country than such a state of things. Impeachment is a matter of such gravity that if it is brought into contempt by being made an instrument for the accomplishment of party purposes, or a measure upon which party lines are to be drawn, it will not only result in damage and disgrace to all concerned now, but will cast a shadow of evil upon the distant future of the country.

We certainly do not think that the mere fact of Mr. JOHNSON's conviction would prove that the Senate was influenced wholly by party motives; and no more do we think that his acquittal would prove that it had acted with a total disregard of party feeling. We take no such ground as this. The trial is upon charges definitely made. These charges are of a strictly legal nature, capable of being proved or disproved upon such evidence as either side may furnish. They refer to violations of the Constitution and laws. They are based upon special actions of the party upon trial. They are not put forth as offences of a party nature. They should be adjudged by the strictest rules of justice, without prejudice or passion, and without permitting the mind to be influenced by any external considerations whatsoever—whether these relate to other actions of Mr. JOHNSON, or to his policy or antecedents, or to anything that he may have done, or that he may yet do. A trial conducted in this way, and a verdict rendered on these principles, would command the acquiescence of the country in any case; and whether conviction or acquittal was the result, honorable men would feel that the charges had been fairly measured by the laws, and that the Court was justified in its character and judgment.

There certainly has been nothing in the preliminary action of the Senate thus far open to suspicion or to accusations of unfairness, on party or any other grounds. Mr. WADE was admitted yesterday as a qualified member of the Court of Impeachment, though there were efforts to exclude him on the ground that his judgment would be biased as an interested party. But we really do not see on what grounds he could have been justly excluded, and we consider that the action of the majority in his case was necessary to the proper constitution of the court. The other proceedings of the Senate in the case have been altogether of an unimpeachable character; and it will be time enough to accuse members of being influenced by the menaces of THAD. STEVENS and the force of party prejudice when they are guilty of something that gives color to the accusation.

The Interest of the Bondholders.

It may be heroic to advise the bondholders "to cry out lustily," and not to dream of "surrendering without fighting," but is the counsel wise?—is it expedient? The question relates, of course, to the pending measure for funding the Five-twenty bonds, and the *Nation*, in presenting it, seems to us to misstate the position of Mr. SHERMAN and others who favor the scheme of compulsory conversion. They are represented as conceding the obligation of the Government to pay the Five-twenties in coin, and as advocating the substitution of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, on the ground that six per cent. is a higher rate than the country can conveniently pay. What they say is, "that it is inconvenient for the debtors to pay. They do not dispute the moral force of the bargain"—the *Nation* proceeds to say—"and do not assert that a bargain between a nation and its creditors has, or can have, any other than moral force. They simply say that, right or wrong, they won't stick to the bargain." Now, we have not so read the argument. Certainly Mr. SHERMAN, in his recent speech, uttered not a sentence that could be so construed. On the contrary, without committing himself explicitly to any view, he stated the case of those who hold that the bonds are not necessarily payable in gold, "merely to show that on this subject honorable men may differ." What is the view? Briefly this: While certain Government officers have from time to time said that the principal of these bonds is payable in gold, Congress never authorized or acquiesced in the assurance, and the officers whose statements are relied upon made no pretence that the letter of the law is on their side, or, in fact, did more than express an opinion formed in expectation of an early return to specie payment. Mr. SHERMAN's own impression on the subject we are left to infer from an incidental remark, that the circumstance relied upon to prove that the bonds are payable in gold—namely, the individual declarations of Treasury officials—"had always embarrassed his mind more than any other." Another incidental point in his speech has a similar significance. The portion of the Texas loan which matured in 1862 was paid by Mr. CHASE in gold, "on the principle that gold was paid for these bonds, and gold must be returned for them;" a remark which conveys the idea that in Mr. SHERMAN's mind, in the absence, or the alleged absence, of any specific provision of law, the bonds may be redeemed in whatever was paid for them when issued.

In this conception of the question Mr. SHERMAN does not essentially differ from the large number of both parties who maintain that the Government may pay the Five-twenties in whatever may be legal-tender at the time of their maturity. In no instance worthy of mention has the doctrine been enunciated which the *Nation* puts into the mouths of all who entertain the view expressed by the Senator from Ohio. Not only is there nowhere any avowed disinclination to "stick to the bargain," but there is everywhere a purpose proclaimed to abide by the letter of the contract. The Ohio Republican Convention, for example, prefaces its proposition to pay the bonds in the currency which may be a legal-tender, with a pledge "to a faithful payment of the public debt." The Democrats who have spoken associate their declarations with the same profession of fidelity. Their understanding of what the Government owes may be wrong—their interpretation of the contract entered into with the holders of five-twenties may be at variance with what the bondholders believe to be the law—but these professions prove that the proposal made by Mr. SHERMAN cannot be fairly confounded with repudiation pure and simple, or even with lax morality in relation to the public creditor. For we have no right to assume that they do not correctly reflect the conviction and purpose of those who make and indorse them. To assume *that* is to beg the larger part of the question.

An unwillingness to admit the honesty of those who entertain an unpalatable view on this subject has, in truth, much to do with the unpleasantness which attends its discussion. Each of us is reluctant to confess that any rendering of the contract not in harmony with ours does not imply downright rascality. We require our version of the law and of the duty of the Government toward the creditor, to be accepted as, beyond all cavil, sound; forgetting that well-informed men, honorable in all the relations of life, entertain the opposite opinion. We think that they are wrong on this question of the debt. We think, moreover, and always have thought, that its discussion is premature and unfortunate, and might be advantageously postponed until the debt reaches maturity, when, we may hope, specie will be the only known legal-tender. But the discussion has begun, and will probably go on, whether we like it or not. Nothing will be gained, therefore, by attributing to a want of integrity what is but a difference of opinion, or by cherishing the delusion that the bondholders have but "to cry out lustily" to terminate trouble.

This, then, is the ground on which Mr. SHERMAN appeals to the bondholders to abate somewhat of their claims, and to consent to an adjustment which, while beneficial to the country, will, by substituting fixedness for uncertainty, be also beneficial to themselves. It is because a doubt exists as to the exact scope and meaning of the contract that they are asked to exchange six per cent. bonds which may possibly be paid in paper for five per cent., beyond all question payable in gold. The present loss in income will be more than covered by the more absolute certainty of the principal, and by the increased duration of the period over which the income will extend. These are advantages that possess a definable market value, and for which, as bondholders, we should be content to pay the price demanded by Mr. SHERMAN's bill. As a simple question of profit or loss—taking into consideration the conflict of interpretation as to the meaning of the law and the consequent obligation of the Government—we submit that the interest of the bondholders dictates the acceptance of the terms proposed. A rejection of them may be followed by heavier loss.

Still another point deserves the bondholders' attention. By consenting to the exchange of six per cents for five per cents, they will silence the demand for the taxation of bonds which the politicians will perhaps otherwise find irresistible. Taxation would be so clear a violation of the contract that the growing feeling in its favor cannot be contemplated without apprehension. This feeling, however, pre-supposes a continuance of the present rate of interest, and a knowledge of the difference of opinion that prevails in regard to the payment of the bonds. A reduction of the rate of interest, therefore, will confer upon the country the benefit of taxation, while adding to the strength of the creditor's position.

The bondholders may discover, after a little calm reflection, that Mr. SHERMAN is less their enemy than the man who counsels the summary rejection of all forms of compromise. It is not prudent always to enforce the strict letter of a bond, even when that letter admits of no second interpretation. But that is very doubtful discretion which spurns an offer of settlement made in view of a controverted interpretation, and in the presence of a powerful movement to secure an authoritative declaration adverse to the claims of the bondholders. A timely and trifling concession may avert very serious difficulty.

A Foundling Hospital for New-York—The Project of the Grand Jury.

We do not know precisely how many newly-born infants have been picked up by the Police this Winter in the streets and alley-ways and on the doorsteps of the houses of this City. But the careful readers of our local columns and Police reports have had opportunity of knowing that few nights have passed in any week without several of these poor waifs being found in their helplessness by the guardians of the law, who save them from perishing by carrying them to the Station-houses, from whence they are conveyed to the nursery on Randall's Island, to be reared at the expense of the City.

Doubtless a large proportion of these children are the illegitimate offspring of mothers who resort to this shocking means of concealing their shame. Others (though few) are the product of unnatural parents, who merely wish to get rid of the trouble and expense of bringing them up. And a good number belong to wretchedly poor and sickly women, who, crushed by the hardness of life, and in constant straits to procure the meagerest subsistence for themselves, abandon them to the world, in the dreary hope that somehow they may meet with better fortune than their parents can bestow. As a rule, it may be said that these abandoned outcasts are the children of the poorest and most miserable part of our City population, or else of dependent young women who feel that social ruin would be the result of their exposure.

This social tragedy of infant abandonment, like infanticide and kindred crimes, is common to all other great cities as well as ours. Neither rigid laws nor the strictest measures of prevention have had any effect in abolishing it—though it has been found that just in proportion as the crime of abandonment is repressed, does the greater crime of infanticide take its place. Hundreds of mothers who would shrink from one of these forms of crimipality will resort to the other; and yet we know that out of every hundred there is a certain proportion who, if they cannot find opportunity for the lesser, will not scruple at the guilt of the greater crime. The treatment of the whole matter is of the highest difficulty, and involves questions of social ethics and law which require the most careful consideration.

The Grand Jury have had the subject before them this week in its various aspects, and have made a presentment on the subject which we trust will not be overlooked. It was called out more directly by the prevalence of infanticide than abandonment; but it suggests the adoption of means for the lessening of both evils. It demands the establishment in New-York of what exists in the great cities of every country but this—a Foundling Hospital. "They have existed," says the presentment, "for centuries in all of the large cities of Great Britain and the continent of Europe, and are supported by the central and local Governments." Experience has demonstrated their advantages in the prevention of infanticide, and in saving the helpless outcasts who would otherwise be left to perish in the streets. The Grand Jury also believe that a Foundling Hospital in this City, under the supervision of the County authorities, would prevent the existence of such disreputable institutions as have recently been the object of their investigation; and for this and many other reasons are emphatic in their opinion as to the necessity of action in the premises.

The Grand Jury, moreover, in investigating this important subject, have discovered that, three years ago, the Legislature passed a law to incorporate the New-York Infants' Asylum, the incorporators of which embrace some of our most eminent citizens, and the object of which was "to receive foundlings and other infant children of the age of two years and under, and to provide for their support, and moral, physical, intellectual and industrial education." They add:

"The Mayor of the City of New-York, the President of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, the President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and the President of the Board of Metropolitan Police, were constituted *ex-officio* managers of the said corporation, and coöperatives with the citizens named in said act. The said corporators were authorized to erect, not more than thirty miles from the City of New-York, a suitable building for an asylum for the children intrusted to their care. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York were directed to levy and collect by tax, and to pay over to the officers of this asylum $60 for each child intrusted to the care and custody of this corporation. We believe that the provisions of this law have never been carried into operation by the eminent citizens whose names appear as incorporators."

The Grand Jury urge that this law be at once carried into effect, and express a hope that the appeals to the emotions of sympathy and humanity which have been lately awakened by developments of a disgraceful and painful nature, may not be allowed to pass without result.

We think that these considerations are dictated by humanity and common sense. We know that objections are urged to these foundling hospitals; but we do not think that any one who has studied the subject will doubt that they prevent a great deal of crime, and save many unfortunate infants from perishing a miserable death.

We understand that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction intend to devote a portion of their new building as a depository for foundlings. We believe, however, that an establishment in another part of the City, exclusively devoted to the purpose, would be infinitely more advisable.

The Pope on Women.

If, by any means, the Pope were to obtain the same power and authority in the United States that he has in the Catholic countries of Europe, there would be at this moment a tremendous breaking up of those advanced institutions for the intellectual culture of the female sex which have of late years been established all over the country.

At the very beginning of an attempt to give the young women of France an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the elements of modern science, a storm has been raised in the Church which is not likely to be settled till either the Pope or the Sciences pass out of existence. As soon as a number of the professors of Paris had formed their admirable plan for establishing classes of young ladies to be instructed in such branches of elementary science as are taught them in a thousand American seminaries and institutes, Bishop DUPANLOUP came out and authoritatively denounced the scheme in the strongest terms—denounced its purpose, its originators and its victims—and demanded the instant suppression of the classes. At once the Pope hastened to address the Bishop a brief, strengthening his opposition by still higher authority, and using language that would be startling if it came from any one but a Pope. He pronounced the attempts of these scientific professors to form young ladies' classes to be opposed to religion, authority, virtue and woman's function. He declared that they tended to "despoil woman of her native modesty, to drag her before the public, to turn her from domestic life and duties, to puff her up with vain and false science." He charged them with "exciting wicked passions, corrupting education, and carrying out all the manœuvres of a shameful impiety." He alleged that they filled women with pride and arrogance, leading them to pervert their children, and to become a stumbling block to all; and he closed by a warning that the whole thing would only hasten the ruin of society, already begun. All this uproar from such a cause!

Even in France, where the effort to furnish instruction in elementary science to the female sex is a novelty, this Papal brief has caused no little commotion. It has not yet been the means of breaking down the young ladies' classes which had been formed; but it will quite surely bring the audacious pupils under ecclesiastical discipline. If it fail in its effect, it will greatly weaken the authority of the Church among the intelligent classes, and among such women as may have courage to go on with their studies and discover by experience that science (which means the laws of God) is neither corrupting to their morals nor their womanhood.

What would His Holiness the Pope think, if he knew that in this wicked country we have a hundred—yes, five hundred—institutes, where young ladies are instructed in the modern sciences, the higher mathematics and the classics?—and that, too, without moral or social ruin. Little girls study algebra and logarithms without a thought of depravity; girls in short dresses recite Greek paradigms and pierce the depths of Latin prosody—nay, read even XENOPHON and VIRGIL—without having their wicked passions excited; girls yet in their teens labor over the mysteries of astronomy and geology—nay, get initiated into the arcana of chemistry and anatomy—without having their womanhood despoiled, or their minds puffed up with vain science, or their desires turned from domestic life. Instead of having such effects as these, it is believed in this country that these noble studies improve the faculties, strengthen all the powers of mind, elevate the intellect, and fit woman for the better and wiser performance of all her duties in life.

We are sure that if even the Pope himself would visit these innumerable female institutes for the higher learning that abound in America, and observe the crowding thousands of fair pupils, and their discipline and manners and morals and countenances and lives and history and circumstances and prospects, he would be compelled to conclude he had made a mistake as to the awful results of giving young women the opportunities of culture in elementary science. In the meantime, it is well for all these admirable institutes and their intelligent pupils that the authority of the Pope is somewhat less in America than it is in Rome.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that Chief-Justice CHASE, "in his dignified communication to the Senate, has said nothing to warrant the apparent pleasure of the Democracy." That is true; but is it not equally true that he says nothing to warrant the denunciations of the extreme Radicals? The *Press* seems inclined to object to the letter of the Chief-Justice only because it gives pleasure to the Democrats. This is very like the feeling which MACAULAY says led the Puritans to object to bear-baiting; it was not because they cared for the sufferings of the bear, but they could not tolerate the pleasure of the spectators.

In reading the accounts of the disgraceful rioting which occurred on Thursday at Ward's Island between the Irish and German pauper emigrants, we are forced to the conclusion that the authorities were not entirely devoid of blame in the matter. It was clearly their duty to know that the ill-feeling which for some time had existed between the two classes of emigrants was likely, if unchecked, to assume the grave character which it eventually took, and they ought to have removed the causes of the disturbance. At any rate, if no means were at command for separating these turbulent paupers, there should have been preparations made for the suppression of the collision at its first development. But nothing of the sort was done. It was too much to expect of a thousand able-bodied idlers that they would live in cramped quarters and be as peaceful as lambs. Certainly the hot blood of Irishmen will show itself under such circumstances, and the event has proved that even the cold, lymphatic natures of the Germans may thus be stirred to strife. To have believed otherwise, and not to have placed this large body of men under proper discipline and restraint, argues a lack of common sense on the part of those who ought to be held responsible for the disturbance.

A writer in the *National Intelligencer* is of opinion that MACAULAY, after all, is mainly responsible for the whole impeachment business. His magnificent description of the arraignment and trial of WARREN HASTINGS has fascinated and fired the souls of a good many of our prominent public men, who think they have a fair chance of having their names made immortal in connection with a similar proceeding here. There are several things lacking, however, to such a consummation. We have neither the same actors, nor the same criminal; and we shall also lack the historian. This impeachment is more likely to be a caricature than a copy of that. The immortality of a caricature is not always to be coveted.

In Buffalo a few days since one or more persons were arrested for using obscene language in public. We wish our authorities could make up their minds to something of this sort. It is impossible to pass through our streets without hearing the most shocking and disgusting language. Let two hackmen or cartmen come in collision in the thoroughfares, and their exchange of epithets is to the last degree coarse and brutal. There are laws in existence to protect the public against such outrages,—yet no human being ever heard of an attempt to put them in force. Half a dozen arrests would check the evil,—and even that would be a decided relief.

The Troy *Times* has no warrant for its assertion that, in our comments on the various phases of impeachment, we are trying to lessen the odium which the President has incurred by his violations of law. For any crimes and misdemeanors which he may have committed, we trust he may be properly punished; but we do not think that either the Republican party or the Republican press has anything to gain,—certainly not in character or self-respect,—by treating a trial of so much dignity and importance as this is, as if it were a party wrangle for the spoils of office; nor can we imagine what our Troy namesake expects to gain by such statements as that Mr. JOHNSON *admits* that in removing Mr. STANTON he "knew he was violating the law." His communication to the Senate on that subject is largely devoted to showing that he did *not* violate the Tenure of Office law, because by its own terms Mr. STANTON is excepted from its operation. We trust the cause of impeachment does not already feel the need of such perversions.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that "GRANT and impeachment is now the battle cry." Has Gen. GRANT joined in it? Has he expressed any opinions on the subject of impeachment? If he has we must have mislaid the paper containing it.

On the authority of prominent members of the New-York Union Republican General Committee, we are allowed to believe that there is a "good time coming." And it is not only coming, but close at hand. When Mr. FITCH "expressed his desire that the 'good time coming' which had been foretold, might come quickly," the Chairman, Mr. C. S. SPENCER, officially declared "they would not have to wait long for the 'good time coming;'—eight weeks, he thought, would reveal a far different state of things." The question arises what this is which the Committee regard as "the good time?" It appears from the terms of a resolution which was adopted to be simply that time when *no persons* shall be confirmed by the Senate to fill the offices of honor and trust in the gift of the country "other than well-known Radical Republicans." No persons except "well-known Radicals," no matter how competent, how trustworthy, how needful to the posts whereto they may be called. This result would completely realize and fill out the Committee's vision of the "good time coming" to the country. We doubt if the country would be overjoyed at such a prospect.

The final address of the Democratic State Central Committee of New-Hampshire contains significant passages. After denouncing the "unblushing and shameless Opposition," who openly "boast of the immense sums of money they have expended in buying votes," the Committee remarks to its friends, "We enjoin you, also, to see to it carefully that the Conservative voter whom misfortune or oppressive taxation has made poor, be not too sorely tempted by want to accept the proffered bribe of his enemy." This, perhaps, may be translated as follows: "Don't bribe, but *if you do* bribe, be sure and bid over the Republicans." Tuesday next will decide, beyond cavil, the great question which party has the more wisely and fruitfully used the resources which generous friends have placed in its power.

The Albany *Evening Journal* corrects our impression that the late Constitutional Convention voted to pay its clerk the same as the stenographer—five dollars the printed page for the report of its debates. The *Journal* says the clerk is to make an index of the debates, and to be paid five dollars per page for the index only. This is more sensible.

Several papers have stated that Mr. MURDOCH is about to give a reading for the benefit of the widow of the brother of Mr. DICKENS, who lives in Chicago. We do not believe he proposes to do anything of the kind, or that he has ever authorized any such announcement. Mr. MURDOCH is a gentleman, and is not in the least likely to commit so gratuitous an impertinence as this. He usually attends to his own business, leaving others to attend to theirs; and if he were inclined to be ostentatious in his charities, he would probably let them begin nearer home than with a perfect stranger, who has never asked his aid or given him any reason to suppose it was needed. The report we doubt not is utterly unfounded and malicious.

We commend to the attention of the National Convention of refiners and dealers in petroleum, now in session at Pittsburg, the necessity of adopting a safe standard for the rectification of their oils, and compelling the members of their organization to put nothing in the market which will not stand the test. The adoption of a measure of this kind would result in their own profit. Otherwise the existing and increasing distrust on the part of consumers must materially diminish their business. We hear from all sides of a determination on the part of railroad companies and private parties to stop the use of kerosene for illuminating purposes in consequence of the frequent accidents of late from explosions. The Convention should not blink this fact, and they have it in their power by prompt action to avert the threatened disaster to the interests of their trade.

OBITUARY.

Julia Dean.

Old playgoers whose memories are faithful to one of the brightest of the stage of years past, will feel some regret on learning that JULIA DEAN is dead. She died quite suddenly, in childbirth, yesterday morning, at the residence of her father-in-law, in this City. This favorite artist—once so very popular from ocean to ocean in the United States—was born on the 22d of July, 1830, in the City of Buffalo we believe, and was therefore in her 37th year. She was the grand-daughter of SAMUEL DRAKE, one of the pioneer Managers of the Western country, and her parents also pursued the drama as a profession. It was natural therefore that this daughter should embrace the stage. Her aspirations were directed toward it, and her taste and talent for it were fostered by her grandfather. Finally she made her *debut* at the Old Bowery Theatre on the 18th of May, 1845, and her first venture was *Julia* in the "Hunchback"—a part that she almost monopolised on the American stage, for the immediately succeeding years. Speaking of this *debut* and of JULIA DEAN's early years, IRELAND in his *History of the New-York Stage* writes: "Youthful, graceful, delicately pretty, with a slight Hibernian cast of features, she at once awakened the public interest, and her intelligence and graceful study lent a charm to her performances which soon carried her to a point of popularity rarely exceeded." It is this picture of JULIA DEAN which most habitual playgoers carry in their memories. Her last appearances in this City, at the Broadway Theatre in October of 1867, offered so sad a contrast in every sense to this healthful portrait as to be remarkable. But JULIA DEAN had loved unwisely and suffered greatly in the interim. For several years after her *debut* she proved a powerful attraction at the Astor-place Opera House, at the Broadway Theatre and at Niblo's Garden, where she produced MILES' "Señor Valiente." She was also the first star of the Metropolitan Theatre, afterward known as Winter Garden, and there appeared in N. P. WILLIS' tragedy of "Tortesa, the Usurer." Out of New-York, JULIA DEAN was, during the greater part of her career, the most profitable attraction any manager could secure. In one of these, her happiest and golden days, she married Dr. HAYNE in Galveston, Texas. This was Jan. 20, 1855. The chilling results of that January wedding need not be repeated here. The deceived one is now at least at peace. Mrs. HAYNE sought and obtained relief through a suit for divorce, in California, a couple of years ago, and then came Eastward. After that she married a second time Mr. JAMES E. COOPER, to whom she remained a true and faithful mate until the hour of her sad and sudden death. For what can be sadder than the life that goes out in giving breath and being to another? It was at the house of Mr. COOPER's father that she died—still young, still in the prime of her talent. Besides her husband, two children are left to grieve at this early death. These relics of her first marriage—a boy and girl—still remain in California. Mrs. COOPER's death was a quiet and easy one. She folded her arms as the flowers fold their leaves, when the sun goes out, and slept as the flowers sleep. Death has borne a favorite actress from us, and holds her fast "beyond the seas and sounding shores." It is better thus to die when young, with fame and fortune, if we would be esteemed forever by the public, than to loiter on this scene of life until we pass into "the list of weeds and worn-out faces." The last character JULIA DEAN played in New-York was worthy of her best days—it was *Ann Catherick*, in "The Woman in White." Whatever is to be said of popular favor, there was at least no falling off as far as JULIA DEAN was concerned in that performance. Her funeral is set down for Sunday.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE.

AUBER's agreeable opera of "Fra Diavolo" is a work which always draws a good house. The vivacity of the music, and the interest of the plot alike contribute to this fortunate result. Last night the cast was somewhat different to what it has been before, although Signor RONCONI retained his inimitably comic *rôle* of *Lord Rochberg* and Mme. TESTA was again the *Lady Rochberg*. Both were equal to the parts—the gentleman giving a ludicrous picture of the traveling Englishman, and the lady with her flaxen ringlets presenting the conventional idea of Albion's blonde daughter. The important changes were in the characters of *Zerlina* and *Fra Diavolo*, the first being played by Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, and the latter by Herr HABELMANN. Of the latter it is not necessary to speak at length. He is known to be a good German tenor, and usually acquits himself to the satisfaction of the audience. Last night he labored under the disadvantage of singing in his native tongue, the rest of the characters singing in Italian. This is always unfortunate, even in serious music. It is particularly objectionable in light operas where much depends on rapid and distinct articulation. Several of the concerted pieces were spoiled. Herr HABELMANN's voice lies mainly in the upper register. His lower tones are extremely weak, and did not at all contribute to the effect of the performance. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA is unfortunate, we think, in selecting so light a part as *Zerlina* for the display of her remarkable abilities. She can, of course, sing the music with perfect skill, but it is impossible for the spectators to resist the influence of other impressions. The proprieties of the drama, as well as of the music, have to be preserved, and it is useless to disguise the fact that Mme. PAREPA-ROSA does not convey the idea of *Zerlina*. She seemed to be conscious of the fact, for we have never seen her exhibit so little animation. Vocally, however, the lady was excellent, and narrowly escaped an *encore* in an introduced and poor piece at the beginning of the second act. We are certain that her many admirers will prefer her in "Norma," which is given to-day at the *matinée*.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The fourth grand concert of the season takes place at the Academy of Music to-night. The programme is interesting. Here it is: Symphony in G minor, by MOZART; introduction to the opera of "Lohengrin," by WAGNER; and the Italian Symphony, by MENDELSSOHN. The vocalist is Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, who sings a scena, by WEBER, and an aria, by MOZART. Herr BERGMANN conducts in the orchestra, which, as heretofore, consists of one hundred players.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

"La Grande Duchesse" will be given to-day at the *matinée*. In the evening it will be repeated at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Our friends on the other side of the river well know how to appreciate this treat. At the Fourteenth-street establishment to-night the comedy company—and a capital one it is—gives "Les Lionnes Pauvres," a piece which has attracted much attention in the French metropolis.

SUNDAY CONCERT.

The twenty-third grand Sunday Concert will take place at Steinway Hall on to-morrow evening. The programme is unusually varied and interesting. It will be interpreted by Mme. GAZZANIGA, Signor ARDAVANI, M. LEOPOLD DE MEYER and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra.

Mrs. Kemble's Readings.

Mrs. KEMBLE gave her fourth reading at Steinway Hall last evening. The floor of the immense building was filled. Mrs. KEMBLE refuses, we understand, to have the galleries opened—being determined at all costs to prevent a crowd. How many public performers would do that, we wonder. The play read last evening was "The Tempest"—perhaps the most maturely planned of all SHAKSPEARE's more fanciful works. In profound and original characterization Mrs. KEMBLE seemed to excel while reading the characters of *Prospero* and *Miranda*. *Caliban* was not so distinctive. But *Miranda* was really superb. That innate and essential charm of womanhood, whether shown in gayety or gravity, passion or play, smiles or tears, was to be felt in every accent that *Miranda* uttered. This is just the quality which the most refined part of the public is most keenly sensible of, and most heartily grateful for. It was remarkable to note the hearty applause of last night's audience, corroborative of this feeling. Refinement like FANNY KEMBLE's will work an irresistible, if insensible, magic even on audiences accustomed to a less delicate style of appeal. It is perhaps worthy of record that Mrs. KEMBLE yields to the human weakness, and gratifies her audiences by appearing in a different dress each evening. Her colors are aptly chosen, and suit the phases of passion she intends to declaim. The pure white in which she read "Midsummer Night's Dream" was in excellent taste. Last evening's light-hued robe, with its dark lace ornaments, was also sufficiently indicative of the clouded fortunes of those tempest-tost but light-hearted characters in whose behalf she was to seek popular sympathy. To-day, at 3, Mrs. KEMBLE will read "King Lear."

Art Receptions.

The artists of DODWORTH's Studio Building in Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth-street, will, this afternoon, give the fourth of their monthly receptions for this season. The studios will be open to all callers from noon until dusk.

The artists of the Tenth-street Studio Building will also give a reception this afternoon, from 2 o'clock until dusk. No cards required at either reception.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, March 6.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Hon. WM. E. CHANLER, late Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, telegraphs to his friends here that the Republicans will surely carry New-Hampshire at the coming election. He adds that the State has been thoroughly canvassed, and that the evident feeling of the mass of the people is in favor of Congress and in support of the impeachment of President JOHNSON.

THE CASE OF R. R. BUTLER.

The action of the House to-day in the case of BUTLER, of Tennessee, was exceedingly significant and important, as it establishes the manner in which persons who cannot take the test oath, may hereafter be admitted to their seats when elected to Congress. The bill reported by the Election Committee in BUTLER's case was drawn with especial reference to the fact that it established a final precedent, and was passed by a large majority, many Democrats voting for it. It provides that all persons who have been relieved from political disabilities incurred by participation in the rebellion shall not be required to take that portion of the test-oath which states that they have not given aid and comfort, &c. The Committee also reported a resolution, which passed, relieving Mr. BUTLER of his disability.

THE TAX ON CIGARS.

The Committee on Ways and Means have decided not to recommend the collection of the tax on cigars by affixing a stamp to each cigar, on the ground that it is impracticable. They will adhere to the method of affixing stamps to the boxes.

THE BOSTON POST-OFFICE.

The Boston Post-office and Sub-Treasury Commission, consisting of the Postmaster, Mayor and several citizens, were before the House Post-office Committee to-day with their plans. They have seen the Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury, who both approve the plans, and recommend the appropriation of the required sum—half a million of dollars.

THE STATE DINNER.

The State dinner at the White House to-night was attended by eighteen Congressmen, all Democrats. R. J. WALKER and WM. S. GROESBECK were also present.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, March 6.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of March, 1868:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.	
Five per cent. bonds	$212,784,400 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	9,378,191 80
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,676,600 00
Six per cent. five-twenty bonds	1,407,321,800 00
Navy pension fund	13,000,000 00
Total	$1,926,120,991 80
Debt Bearing Currency Interest.	
Six per cent. bonds	$22,470,000 00
Three-year compound interest notes	46,244,780 00
Three-year seven-thirty notes	202,951,100 00
Three per cent. certificates	25,585,000 00
Total	$297,250,880 00
Matured Debt Not Presented for Payment.	
Three-year seven-thirty notes, due Aug. 15, 1867	$1,519,600 00
Compound interest notes matured June 10, July 15, Aug. 15, Oct. 15, and Dec. 15, 1867	6,163,000 00
Bonds of Texas Indemnity	256,000 00
Treasury notes, (acts July 17, 1861, and prior thereto)	159,661 64
Bonds, April 15, 1842	6,000 00
Treasury notes, March 3, 1867	616,192 00
Temporary loan	1,890,700 00
Certificates of indebtedness	19,000 00
Total	$10,630,153 64
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
United States notes	$353,157,747 00
Fractional currency	32,307,947 51
Gold certificates of deposit	25,699,360 00
Total	414,165 054 51
Total debt	$2,648,207,079 95
Amount in Treasury.	
Coin	$106,623,374 75
Currency	21,754,082 36
Total	$128,377,457 11
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,519,829,622 89

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of March, 1868.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By comparing the above public debt statement with that issued on the 1st of February, the following is exhibited:

The debt bearing coin interest has increased	$13,797,950
The debt bearing currency interest has decreased	11,457,750
The matured debt not presented for payment shows a decrease of	1,658,015
The debt bearing no interest has decreased	3,859,791
The amount of coin in the Treasury has increased	8,132,212
The amount of currency has decreased	3,924,068
Showing an increase of cash on hand	308,144
Making a decrease in the total amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury, of	7,485,751

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during the month of February, 1868, to meet the requirements of the Government, amounted, in round numbers, to the following sums, viz.:

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse	$3,100,000
Interest on the public debt	4,050,000
War	9,360,000
Navy	2,040,000
Interior pensions and indians	4,900,000

The warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt are not included in the above.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The following are the receipts from customs at the ports below mentioned, from Feb. 24 to 29 inclusive:

Boston	$256,495
New-York	2,323,000
Philadelphia	190,920
New-Orleans, Feb. 10 to 21	241,363
San Francisco, from Jan. 20 to 31	249,572
Total	$3,261,350

THE TOBACCO TAX.

A majority of those in this city, representing the tobacco trade of the leading markets of the country, accept the recent decision of the Committee of Ways and Means to retain the two dollars on whisky as conclusive of the determination to also adhere to the existing rate on tobacco; while others, who came hither to advocate and secure, if possible, a large reduction of the 40 per cent. rate, have expressed the intention to return home, under the conviction that no part of the existing tax will be taken off this year at least. A strong pressure has been brought to bear for the adoption of some lower rate. It is said that a majority of the East, and even of the trade itself, ask for a retention of the present tax. It is the West which has been most urgent for the reduction, but the representatives of that section have not yet laid before the Committee sufficient reason for the change asked.

REVENUE SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Special Commissioner of the Revenue has received, through the State Department, from the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, a documentary collection which has probably no counterpart on either side of the Atlantic. It is a complete exemplification, by means of documents, of the whole revenue system of Great Britain, and includes every bill, estimate or paper prepared or used in the British Treasury Department and in Parliament, in the preparation of the financial budget for 1865 and 1866, with the progress of the enactment of the same into law and the blanks for obtaining the money for the different departments in accordance with them. The documents, elegantly bound, were accompanied by a note from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Special Commissioner WELLS, stating that the papers had been collected, arranged, indexed and bound with a view of affording to him a complete insight into the detail of British financial legislation, and that an additional series of papers, illustrating the course of British local taxation, was in process of collection and preparation, and would soon be forwarded.

THE CANADIAN ABDUCTION CASE.

In answer to the resolution of Feb. 21, the President transmitted to the Senate to-day copies of the correspondence and papers relative to the abduction of ALLAN McDONALD, a British subject, who was arrested in Canada, on a charge of smuggling, and carried into the United States, by a Sheriff from Michigan, on the 5th of October last. After a long correspondence on the subject, Mr. SEWARD on the 17th of February, addressed a letter to Mr. THORNTON, the British Minister, in which he says he is authorized to express the disapprobation of this Government of the proceedings in the case of McDONALD, and to direct that person to be set at liberty in Canada. Mr. THORNTON, on Feb. 20, says that he has no doubt Her Majesty's Government will be much gratified and entirely satisfied with the contents of Mr. SEWARD's note, adding in conclusion:

"I hope you will believe that we can have no sympathy with the individual in question, who showed so great a want of good faith on the occasion; nor was the representation I made to you inspired by any wish to withdraw a convicted criminal from punishment; but was merely for the purpose of inviting your assistance for the prevention of any conflict between the authorities of our two countries. I therefore take upon myself the responsibility of not accepting your offer, that ALLAN McDONALD should be set at liberty in Canada, confident as I am that her Majesty's Government will approve of this step at the same time, and that they will appreciate the straight forward manner in which you have treated the matter."

MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

The Senate was in Executive Session to-day considering the nomination of Hon. S. S. COX as Minister to Austria.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT ROME.

The Secretary of State, to-day, sent to the Senate a communication in reply to a resolution of that body on the subject of the alleged interference of our Consul in Rome in the late difficulties in Italy, and especially in the attempted invasion of the Roman States.

Among the papers is a letter from RICHARD ROTHWELL, addressed to Mr. SEWARD, who says:

"The American Consul, armed with a rifle, joined the party, who call themselves the 'Modern Crusaders,' and are banded together for the purpose of riveting closer the chains which are wound around the poor Romans. For two days this American did goodly service with his friends in mortal combat against the Italians, whose nobility has aroused them to seek for a nationality. No one here, and I least of all, could suspect that America would be dragged in the mire by her unworthy representative."

The Consul, Mr. CUSHMAN, in a private letter to Mr. SEWARD, dated Nov. 15, says:

"Finding it was impossible to gain any information of a reliable nature in Rome, the reports from both sides being of so contradictory a nature, I determined to accompany one of the moving columns of the Pontifical troops as a spectator and see for myself, and get from the people themselves their views and wishes with regard to a change of Government. I was present with that column for four days, and witnessed one battle, which resulted on the 26th in capturing the Garribaldian garrison of the town of Nevada. Without exception the people of the country expressed themselves in favor of the existing Government."

Mr. SEWARD sent a copy of the letter of Mr. ROTHWELL to Mr. CUSHMAN, who replies Dec. 18 that Mr. ROTHWELL is an English artist, and that he is described as an old man of eccentric habits and very little reputation as an artist. He (Mr. CUSHMAN) says:

"The gross and detail of Mr. ROTHWELL's statements with regard to him are founded upon the most absolute misrepresentations." Mr. CUSHMAN denies that he went out to join the Papal troops armed with his rifle. He received permission from the Commanding-General to join and accompany the moving column of the Pontifical troops simply as a spectator, and would have been refused that permission had he sought (which he did not) to go in any other capacity. In endeavoring to render a wounded man assistance he was himself slightly wounded, and found himself the target for a Garibaldian rifle. Twice he was fired at by the same person, and feeling that unpleasant results might ensue, he picked up a gun for his own protection, when his assailant retreated, and ceased to annoy him. Thus he became mixed up in the affair. He might, perhaps, be blamed for too much zeal in running the personal risks he did, to the end that he might obtain some reliable information to forward to the department, but further than this, he confidently assumes that he has not laid himself open to the censure of the department, whose interests have been uppermost in his wishes and endeavors.

Mr. SEWARD, on Jan. 21, in writing to Mr. CUSHMAN, says he has taken the President's directions concerning the complaint preferred against him for a departure from the proprieties of the consular office on the occasion of the late Garibaldian inroad upon the Papal domain.

The Secretary regrets to find that his explanation, while it modifies the exaggerations which attended the complaint against him, nevertheless substantially justifies the complaint itself. No instructions from this Government required or authorized him to attend the Pontifical army in the field, with or without the permission of the Commanding-General, either as a belligerent or as a spectator. No interest of the United States could be served by such a proceeding. No motive could be reasonably assigned for it, except an interest in the cause which the army was engaged, or mere curiosity. Had he been prudent he would have forecast and avoided the condition of finding himself suddenly and unexpectedly under fire, and would have saved himself from the necessity of considering the question of retreat. In conclusion, the Secretary says: "Your conduct is for these reasons entirely disapproved. It will depend in part upon your own better conduct hereafter, and in some part upon circumstances not yet fully understood, whether the Department can be content to leave the case with the reprimand."

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

In the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, to-day, the case of William H. De Groot vs. Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, was taken up. An application had been made by counsel for plaintiff that a *mandamus* for the Secretary to show cause why the claim of over $119,000, which had been heretofore awarded to plaintiff by JOHN B. FLOYD, former Secretary of War, and appropriation for which had formerly been made, should not be paid, with interest thereon. The Court said he was prohibited from making this rule by a subsequent act of Congress, of Aug. 31, 1852, which declares what disposition shall be made of all unexpended appropriations in the Treasury, to wit: That after the expiration of two years from the fiscal year in which the act shall have been passed, that all such moneys shall be carried to the surplus fund. He, therefore, refused the rule without prejudice, and said the Court in General Term could hear the motion, but he thought it so plain that the act of Congress prohibited this appropriation, that he must overrule it. The counsel for plaintiff argued that they could not take an appeal and the *mandamus* issued. The parties were brought into court. They could not get it to the Supreme Court. Judge WYLIE said these applications against heads of Departments must be so plain that there can be no doubt about it. Counsel for plaintiff supposed they must then apply to the Supreme Court of the United States for a *mandamus* on this Court to grant the writ, as they had a right to their remedy whatever it was. The Court said they could make a motion regularly and he would overrule it, which was done.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court to-day postponed the further argument in the McArdle case, owing to the absence of the Chief Justice. Due notice will be given to counsel when it is to be resumed.

For the same reason as above the Court postponed the argument, which was set down for to-day, on the motion of Judge BLACK for leave to file a bill, on behalf of the State of Georgia, against Gens. GRANT and MEADE, and others, charging that they have seized certain valuable property, archives, funds, &c., belonging to that State, and caused the State Treasurer to be arrested and imprisoned because he would not violate his official trust.

REGISTER OF WILLS.

The President has nominated JAMES R. ROCHE to be Register of Wills for the District of Columbia to fill a vacancy.

The Payment of the United States Five-Twenty Bonds—Letter from Jay Cooke & Co.

The Corning *Journal* publishes the following reply by Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. to a letter addressed to them by S. B. HOWELL, who inclosed to them a copy of the resolutions offered in the Assembly by Judge BALCOM, and his published "reasons" for the payment of United States Bonds in new taxable coin bonds, or greenbacks, in case the holders refuse to convert them into the proposed new issue:

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.,
CORNER WALL AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW-YORK,
Feb. 26, 1868.

S. B. Howell, Esq., Painted Post, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: We have your letter of 18th inclosing Mr. BALCOM's resolutions. The sale of the first Five-twenty loan was undertaken by our Mr. JAY COOKE, at a time when the Government had utterly failed to find a market for the bonds through the ordinary channels, and the necessities of the Treasury were immediate and pressing. The bonds were offered directly to the people and sold to them at prices which could not possibly have been obtained but for the distinct understanding that they were payable, *principal and interest in coin.*

That this was the spirit and intent of the authorizing act, it is only necessary to refer to the sinking fund clause, (sec. 5, act Feb. 25, 1862,) which specifically appropriates the *coin* duties on imports—first, payment of interest on public debt; second, to a sinking fund for the payment of *principal*. All of the funded debt of the United States that has heretofore matured has been paid in coin, notwithstanding the fact that the authorizing acts did not so specify in words, and three such loans have matured and been paid in coin since the issues of the 5-20s of 1862.

These bonds, then, were advertised and sold in good faith as gold bonds; and that they were so payable, see the letters of Secretaries CHASE, FESSENDEN and McCULLOCH, all of whom have repeatedly affirmed it.

The 5-20s of 1862 will not mature until 1822, when they will be due and payable in coin. The Government's option only has matured, but the Government is not ready now to pay.

If, as Mr. BALCOM urges, the Government should pay in greenbacks, what is a greenback but a promise to pay a dollar, and if 500,000,000 of greenbacks should be issued to pay the 5-20s, must we not afterward pay them, and if so, in what but gold? Such an issue of paper money, every thinking man knows, would totally unsettle values and indefinitely remove the resumption of specie payment. But, on the other hand, without any increase of currency, in a reasonable time, specie payment will be resumed, gold and greenbacks will be in equal value, and to pay the bonds in gold will be no hardship.

As to exemption from taxation, refer to the last clause of section 2, of the same act: "And all stocks, bonds and securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations or associations within the United States shall be exempt from taxation, by or under stated authority." This is clearly enough a contract the value of which was considered by purchasers, and entered into the price paid. Similar provisions appear in the acts authorizing subsequent issues of bonds, and they have been sustained by decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Without entering into any labored argument to meet Mr. BALCOM's "reasons" for taxing bonds, it is enough to say in answer to the idea of a "bondholding aristocracy" that it is in the power of any man to become a bondholder by purchase in the market, if he regard the exemption from taxation as a sufficient inducement to sell taxable property and so invest the proceeds. If bondholders are a "favorite class," no man possessing any property is excluded from that class except of his own choice, and no such idea can be made a justification for violation by the Government of a contract which at the time it was made was indispensable to the supply of the Treasury.

It is not generally known how large a proportion of the securities of the United States are held by people of moderate means for the investment of their savings. We have not at hand the precise figures of the denominations in which the several series of Five-twenties were issued, but the following statement shows the number of notes of each denomination embraced in the issue of the Seven-thirty Treasury notes, which are now being converted by the Treasury into Five-twenty bonds. In these conversions the Treasury has never been able to supply enough small bonds to adequately meet the demand:

962,580	50s	$48,129,000
1,474,940	100s	147,494,000
436,792	500s	219,896,000
370,376	1,000s	370,376,000
8,821	5,000s	44,106,000
3,256,509		$830,000,000

These figures will give an approximate idea of the amount in which all of the 5-20 bonds of the Government are held.

They show that *one-half of the loan* in amount was taken in 50s, 100s and 500s, and further, that as 2,877,313 pieces of these three denominations were issued against 371,197 pieces of the large denominations, the capitalists are in very small minority, and any legislation repudiating, in whole or in part, the obligation of the bonds of the Government would fall most severely upon widows, orphans and people of small capital, who invested their money in those securities in perfect reliance upon the representations made to them by the Treasury Department, directly and through its agents at the time of their issue.

More than once during the war, resolutions were offered in Congress looking to the payment of the 5-20s in currency, but in every case were promptly voted down. Yours, respectfully,

JAY COOKE & CO.

Wooden Pavement in the Seventh-avenue—The Nicolson and Stafford Pavements.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned are property owners on the Seventh-avenue, and we desire to expose a great wrong, which we fear is about to be perpetrated by the Common Council, in passing over the veto of the Mayor an ordinance to pave Seventh-avenue with Stafford pavement.

During last Summer a petition to pave this avenue with wooden pavement was signed by us and many others in the avenue, but we presume most of the signers, like ourselves, intended to ask for the only wooden pavement that has ever succeeded, being the same as that recently laid on Mercer and other streets, and universally adopted in Western and many other cities, and known as the Nicolson. It was not until the ordinance was passed that we learned that we had been induced, under a mistake, to use a mild term, to lend our aid to put down 70,000 yards of a pavement, not a yard of which has ever been laid anywhere. Since the veto of the Mayor, we have become convinced that it would be a great imposition to lay this pavement instead of the Nicolson. The Stafford pavement, being in sections 2 feet wide by 3 feet long, composed of small blocks tied together by wooden bars, becomes simply an imperfect large block pavement. The sections are placed upon stringers under the ends, and thus the centre is wholly unsupported, so that a heavy load weighing 15 or 20 tons would break through it like pipe-stems, for if the bars are large, the strength of the block is diminished by being cut away to receive them, and if they are small they will break down under small weights.

The Nicolson has a continuous floor, and thus each small block has a base equal to the length and breadth of two boards, about 24 square feet, as they are so placed that they break joints. The blocks being small, readily adapt the shape of the surface to that of the foundation without any break occurring. On this pavement, we are informed, locomotives have been run without affecting it. No large block pavement, whether of iron, stone or wood, has ever succeeded.

The Stafford pavement, so far as form is concerned, is far inferior to the exploded pavement of octagonal blocks once tried here, for the blocks are nearly three times larger, and all the evils of tipping up and becoming displaced, then discovered, are greatly increased in the Stafford. Besides, as the Stafford blocks are sustained only at the two ends, and the spaces between the stringers are thus held up from the ground beneath, and as nothing prevents the water from running through, it will soon undermine the stringers and thus produce unevenness in the surface much sooner than if the stringers were omitted altogether, and all the lower surface of the block had a bearing upon the ground. There being a continuous seam of at least two feet in the line of travel, ruts must soon wear in this pavement, while in the Nicolson joints are broken at every three inches, and for every three inches of wood there are two of gravel in the line of travel, thus preventing all wear on the wood.

We hope the Common Council will pause before inflicting upon us the expense of an untried pavement, higher in cost and so palpably inferior to the Nicolson as an experiment.

E. P. CLARK,
House No. 50 Seventh-avenue, office No. 128 Broadway,
AND MANY OTHERS.

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS IN PAPER COLLARS.—"A number of suits have been begun in this City by the Mutual Collar Company of New-York, against several prominent houses who sell the goods licensed by the Union Paper Collar Company, for alleged infringements of the patents for paper collars owned by the Mutual Company. This is the latest phase of the paper collar controversy, and may be of interest to those engaged in the trade."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Statement about Dr. Sherman's Rupture Curatives, from one of the Oldest and most Respectable Merchants in this City.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13.

Dr. J. A. Sherman, 697 Broadway:

DEAR SIR: I deem it a duty I owe to humanity to acknowledge the service that your Hernial Appliance and Curative Compound have been to me. I have suffered from Hernia for several years, and have resorted to almost every means that presented themselves for relief, and, lastly, to the use of Marsh's Radical Cure Truss, the use of which gave me great pain, and increased the size of my rupture. Fortunately my attention was called to your successful treatment of this disease; I consulted you, after which I availed myself of your Appliance and Curative Compound, from which I derived incalculable benefit. I now suffer no pain, and have not seen any appearance of rupture for several weeks; I, therefore, conclude that a little longer use of your mode of treatment will effect a radical cure.

Yours truly, H. C.

The address of Mr. H. C. can be given to any gentleman who may wish to confer with him personally.

Here you have the proof that Mr. SILBERHORN resorted to the use of the very best trusses for many years without any satisfaction whatsoever, that even from the use of Dr. MARSH's Radical Cure Truss, he found himself bodily punished, and the rupture increasing in size. Can any one who values health and comfort or a sound body remain easy in the face of such testimony? or continue using trusses, being in a state partially relieved, but at no time totally secure from the dangers of inflamed, or still worse, strangulated rupture?

As DR. SHERMAN will visit Havana on the 12th inst., patients who wish to avail themselves of his services should apply immediately.

Dr. SHERMAN's Hernial Appliances and Rupture Curative Compound to be had only at his office, No. 697 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

American (Waltham) Watches.

Recommended by Railroad Engineers, Conductors, Expressmen, and other experts as superior to all others for durability, steadiness and accuracy as timekeepers.

Purchasers should invariably insist on a certificate of genuineness.

For sale by all respectable dealers.—*Advertisement.*

All Grades of Waltham Watches

At Retail by BENEDICT BROS., No. 171 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Remember Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry when you require a remedy for a cough or cold.—*Advertisement.*

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured

sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Bartlett's Reversible Sewing-machines

are the cheapest reliable Machines. BARTLETT Machine and Needle Depot, No. 569 Broadway.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of

Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.

Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Terry's Styles for 1868, a Leading Feature.

The Spring styles in gent's dress hats will be introduced this day, March 7. The grand spring opening of Paris, London and New-York styles in ladies, misses, boys and children's hats and caps, will take place on Wednesday, March 11, 1868.

J. R. TERRY, No. 19 Union-square, (west side.)
And No. 409 Broadway.

Window and Door Shades for stores,

with the best self-acting spring fixtures.
TERHUNE & BRETT, No. 141 Fulton-st.

Spring Style of Gents' and Youths'

hats ready at popular prices.
BURKE, No. 128 Fulton-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—MOUNT.—At Harlem, on Thursday, March 5, by Rev. Wm. S. Coffey, of East Chester, N. Y., FRANCIS, son of the late Horatio Gates Lewis, to LYDIA, daughter of Reuben B. Mount, Esq., both of this City.

DIED.

BURRELL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 6, MARY N., widow of the late Philip W. Burrell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 349 Gold-st., near Fulton-av., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

BUTLER.—On Thursday, March 5, after a short illness, PIERCE J. BUTLER, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 179 Macdougal-st., (St. Clement's-place,) without further notice, on Saturday, March 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, March 5, Mrs. MARGARETTE DAVIS, in the 64th year of her age.

You have gone, dear mother, from us now—
To God's law we meekly bow.
You'll wait in heaven for your children dear,
While we must weep in sorrow here.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Willett-st. M. E. Church, on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

COLLORD.—On Thursday, March 5, at 6 P. M., GRACE, daughter of George W. and Amanda M. Collord, aged 4 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 61 7th-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 1 P. M.

COOPER.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 6, at the residence of her father-in-law, No. 231 East 39th-st., JULIA DEAN, wife of James G. Cooper, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, (Dr. Ewer's,) corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 3 P. M.

DE LORTIE.—On Friday, March 6, Mrs. ELIZA DE LORTIE, wife of J. L. De Lortie, and eldest daughter of Lawrence and Eliza Brookes De Garme, aged 22 years, 6 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 351 Broome-st., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

DUDLEY.—On Friday, March 6, ELIZABETH DUDLEY, wife of the late Richard Dudley, aged 47 years, 1 month and 8 days.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 240 8th-av., on Lord's Day, March 8, at 2 P. M.

DUNCAN.—On Thursday morning, March 5, at Morristown, N. J., WILLIAM DUNCAN, in the 54th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Saturday morning, March 7, at 11 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOSTER.—On Friday, March 6, at the residence of her father, No. 80 Macdougal-st., FLORENCE A., daughter of Rev. R. S. Foster, aged 26 years.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., on Monday, the 9th inst., at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

FOWLER.—On Thursday, March 5, of consumption, JOHN FOWLER, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 12 Arch-st., Newark, N. J.

GESNER.—At West Farms, on Thursday, March 5, HELEN CATLIN, wife of Rev. A. H. Gesner, and daughter of Andrew and Elvina Dickenson, in her 36th year.

Funeral from Grace Church, West Farms, on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 9 A. M., and at Christ Church, Williamsburg, at 12½ P. M. Friends are respectfully invited.

HALL.—In this City, on Thursday, March 5, HENRY B. HALL, in the 55th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place this day, (Saturday,) the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Trinity Church, Middletown, Conn.

HUTCHINS.—On Friday, March 6, after a short and severe illness, MYRA B., only daughter of Francis W. and Adelaide F. Hutchins, aged 7 years and 8 months.

LENT.—On Thursday morning, March 5, IRENE, only daughter of Wm. H. and Emma J. Lent, aged 1 year, 7 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 90 Macdougal-st., this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LORD.—On Wednesday, March 4, at his residence in this City, DANIEL LORD, Counselor-at-law, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Brick Church, corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MILLS.—In Bellport, L. I., on Friday, March 6, Hon. GEORGE P. MILLS, after a short illness of typhoid fever, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Smithtown Branch Church, at Smithtown, L. I., at 1 o'clock on Monday, 9th inst.

REYNOLDS.—Suddenly, on Friday afternoon, March 6, at her residence in Gates-av., between Nostrand and Marcy avs., Brooklyn, HATTIE C. ROBE, wife of Munroe E. Reynolds, and only child of L. B. Robe, of Oswego.

Burial in Canastota.

☞ Canastota and Oswego papers please copy.

RIKER.—On Wednesday, March 4, REBECCA P. RIKER, in the 47th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral at St. Mark's Church, 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Monday next at 11½ A. M., without further invitation.

REID.—On Thursday, March 5, after a short but severe illness, SAMUEL, beloved husband of Catharine, and son of Robert Reid, of Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Pyramid Lodge No. 490, F. & A. M., and Hudson Association are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 494 9th-av., corner of 41st-st., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SLAIGHT.—At Nice, France, on Thursday, Feb. 13, NATHANIEL C. SLAIGHT, of Jersey City, N. J., in the 31st year of his age.

The steamer in which his remains are being brought to New-Jersey for interment is due at New-York Tuesday, the 10th inst.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

VAIL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 4, MARION J., wife of O. M. Vail, aged 49 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 213 Dean-st., this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WHITNEY.—In Melrose, on Thursday, March 5, EMILY J. TRACY, wife of John B. Whitney, and daughter of Wm. H. and Annie Tracy, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 215 3d-av., on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

WEMYSS.—On Wednesday, March 4, of puerperal intermittent diarrhœa, MARGARET E., wife of Francis S. Wemyss, in the 36th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Suydam-st., between Myrtle and Central avs., Brooklyn, E. D., at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on WEDNESDAY, 4th, THURSDAY, 5th, and SATURDAY, 7th inst., closing at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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The appeal for funds, made through the Post-office boxes, on Saturday last, gave the following result:

3 donations of	$50 each	$150
2 donations of	25 each	50
2 donations of	20 each	40
5 donations of	10 each	50
3 donations of	6 each	18
32 donations of	5 each	160
5 donations of	3 each	15
16 donations of	2 each	32
50 donations of	1 each	50
118 responses.	Total amount	$565

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To be continued.

Further contributions are very much needed, and may be sent to either of the following officers of the Society:
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OUR RAILROAD SYSTEM.

THE NEW RAILROADS IN THE VICINITY OF THE METROPOLIS.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of March 3 contains the account of new railroads in progress which was printed in our daily issue of Feb. 27. The description covers the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad; The Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge; The Erie and New-England Railroad; The Spuyten-Duyvel Railroad; The New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad; The Dutchess and Columbia Railroad; The Western Connecticut Railroad; The New-Haven and Derby Railroad; The New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad; The Midland Railroad; The Hudson River West Shore Railroad; The New-Canaan Railroad; The Lebanon Springs Railroad; The Kinderhook and Niverville Railroad; The Wallkill Valley Railroad; The Goshen and Deckertown Railroad; The Sussex Railroad; the Newark and New-York Railroad; The Paterson and Newark Railroad; The Vineland Railway; the Monmouth County Agricultural Railroad; The New-Jersey Pneumatic Transportation Company; The Rondout and Oswego Railroad; The Lehigh and Susquehannah Railroad of Pennsylvania; The Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad; The South-Side Long Island Railroad; Unfinished and Projected Railroads, &c., together with maps showing the location of the different roads. The article was prepared with great care, and is of exceeding interest. Price, in wrappers, ready for mailing, five cents. Subscription price, $4 per annum. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Bar will be held in the United States District Court-room on MONDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking suitable action in reference to the death of Daniel Lord.

J. W. GERARD, M. S. BIDWELL,
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HUNTED DOWN, AND OTHER REPRINTED PIECES. Large type, leaded. Price $1 50. By CHARLES DICKENS, being the eighteenth volume of "Petersons' Peoples' Edition, Illustrated, of Charles Dickens' Works," is published this day, in uniform style, with "American Notes, and the Uncommercial Traveler," "Sketches by Boz," "Great Expectations," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Dickens' New Stories," "Little Dorrit," "Christmas Stories," "Bleak House," "Oliver Twist," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Our Mutual Friend," "Barnaby Rudge," "The Old Curiosity Shop," "David Copperfield," "Tale of Two Cities," "Dombey and Son," and "The Pickwick Papers," already issued, printed from large type, leaded, price $1 50 each, and one more volume yet to be issued to be entitled "The Holly-Tree Inn, and Other Stories," will make this edition complete.

For sale by all booksellers. Copies of any of the above books will be sent free of postage, on receipt of price, by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
Publishers, Philadelphia, Penn.

A CAPITAL BOOK

For two classes—those who have traveled in Europe and those who have not.

"THE GREAT EXHIBITION,"
With Continental Sketches, Practical and Humorous,"
By HOWARD ARNOLD. One vol., $2 25.
All booksellers have it.
HURD & HOUGHTON,
Publishers.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1861, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

THE

MUTUAL BENEFIT

Life Insurance Co.

NEWARK, N. J.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1868.

Balance as per statement, Jan. 1, 1867			$11,612,467 44
Received for premiums during the year 1867		$4,191,143 92	
Received for interest during the year 1867		748,748 33	
Total receipts for 1867		$4,939,892 25	
Paid claims by death	$825,419 72		
Paid endowments	20,000 00		
Paid policies purchased	266,619 89		
Paid advertising, printing, salaries, postage, exchange &c	114,193 24		
Paid taxes and internal revenue	53,529 39		
Paid commissions to agents	316,009 52		
Paid Physicians' fees	24,065 45		
Paid annuities	164 08		
Paid return premiums	644,891 01	—$2,264,892 22	—$2,675,000 03
Total			$13,687,467 47

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$439,073 43	
United States securities	1,551,400 00	
State, city and county bonds	2,713,942 82	
Bonds and mortgages	3,617,168 40	
Real estate	113,995 60	
Loans on policies in force	5,190,273 33	
Loans on scrip	3,251 45	
Due for premiums in course of transmission	58,362 44	—$13,687,467 47
Interest due and accrued	273,114 00	
Premiums due, not yet received, on Policies dated in November and December	329,506 70	—$602,620 70
Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1868		$14,290,088 17

A Dividend of Return Premiums of Fifty (50) per cent. has been declared on the Life Policies issued prior to Jan. 1, 1867, applicable to the premiums paid in 1868; on ordinary Endowment Policies of the same year Forty (40) per cent.; and on Non-forfeiting Endowments Thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Dividends (those declared in 1866 and 1867), being Fifty per cent. each (making ONE HUNDRED PER CENT.) to the members entitled to the same, as their premiums become due during the year 1868; those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and where there is a loan the whole amount to be credited thereon.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
ALEX H. JOHNSON, Cashier.
AMZI DODD, Mathematician.

DIRECTORS.

Lewis C. Grover, Randall H. Greene, Edwd. A. Strong, Henry McFarlan, I. H. Frothingham, Josiah O. Low, Chas. S. Macknet, John R. Weeks, Jos. A. Halsey, A. S. Snelling, Nehemiah Perry, Benj. C. Miller.

MEDICAL ADVISERS.

Joseph B. Jackson, M. D., F. G. Snelling, M. D., Edgar Holden, M. D., A. W. Woodhull, M. D.

New-York Office, No. 137 Broadway.

SAMUEL H. LLOYD, Agent.

Hours for medical examination at office, daily, from 11 A. M. till 2½ P. M.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST—NOTICE.
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1868.

This Bank, acting as agent for the State of Missouri, will be prepared, on and after 2d March, (prox.,) to issue for said State, in accordance with the act of the General Assembly thereof, approved March 12, 1867, the new Six per Cent. Bonds of the State, of the denomination of one thousand dollars, in exchange for the over due coupons which matured from January, 1864, to January, 1867, both inclusive, on bonds issued or guaranteed by the State in aid of railroads, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) being seven coupons from each bond.

Coupons should in all cases be accompanied by full schedules, and presented in sums of one thousand dollars, or in multiples of this sum, or within the fractional part of one coupon thereof. The excess of such fraction will be paid in cash.

The coupons, with schedules, must be left for examination, when a receipt will be given entitling the holder to receive the new bonds after such examination, and no bonds will be delivered except upon the return of the receipt. Blank schedules will be furnished by the bank.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CITY OF DETROIT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1868.

$150,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, the 26th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($150,000,) or any part thereof, of the bonds of said City of Detroit, to be denominated "Public Building Stock of the City of Detroit," to be issued in sums of $500 each, payable twenty years from date, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York. The interest accrued on bonds at the time of delivery will be added.

The right to reject any or all proposals is expressly reserved.

W. W. WHEATON, Mayor,
B. G. STIMSON, Comptroller,
W. B. HOWE, Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means,
Committee for Negotiating Loans.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

260,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for seven Directors to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of second class, will take place at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868.

Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

TRADESMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at this office, (No. 168 Broadway,) on TUESDAY, the 10th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. F. R. R. Co., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1868.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, foot 42d-st., North River, on TUESDAY, 10th March, 1868, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

CHAS. CURTISS, Secretary.

WANTED—$2,000 TO $3,000 TO CARRY ON THE manufacturing of an article now in great demand; 50 per cent. profit sure, with good securities. Apply to No. 23 Elizabeth-st.

FINANCIAL

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at PAR and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

MISSOURI PAST DUE COUPONS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE."

The only system of insurance under which a company's ability to pay its losses KEEPS FULL PACE with its increasing business, and consequent increasing liability to *incur* loss without imposing any liability whatever upon the holders of its Policies.

CONTINENTAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

102 Broadway, New York.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
GROSS SURPLUS	1,314,590 31
CASH ASSETS	1,814,590 31

ASSETS.
January 1, 1868.

Extract from statement rendered to Insurance Department, State of New York:

Cash balance in Bank	$115,136 73	
Cash balance in Offices	2,676 26	
		$117,812 99
Demand Loans on Stocks of Solvent Institutions (worth over $496,560)		349,600 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages (1st Liens on Real Estate,(worth over $1,500,000.)		522,350 00
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company, as follows:		
$25,000 American Exchange Bank	$28,000 00	
5,000 Bank of North America	5,450 00	
5,000 Bank of America	6,900 00	
5,000 Broadway Bank	11,000 00	
5,000 Importers' and Traders' Bank	5,850 00	
5,000 Mercantile Bank	5,500 00	
5,000 Merchants' Bank	5,600 00	
10,000 Metropolitan Bank	13,600 00	
10,000 Nassau Bank	10,500 00	
10,000 National Bank	10,800 00	
13,000 St. Nicholas Bank	13,390 00	
5,000 Union Bank	5,700 00	
10,000 N. Y. Cen. Railroad Bonds	9,500 00	
10,000 N. Y. & Erie 3d Mortgage B'ds	9,700 00	
10,000 Kings Co. War Enlistm't B'ds	9,500 00	
35,000 N. Y. State 20 yrs 7 per ct. B'ds	37,450 00	
1,000 N. Y. Central Park Improvement Bonds	950 00	
1,500 N. Y. Fire Indemnity Bonds	1,425 00	
20,000 Tennessee Bonds	12,800 00	
60,000 U. S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1881	67,500 00	
28,000 U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes	29,260 00	
298,000 U. S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1867	323,330 00	—623,105 00
Real Estate 102 Broadway, and No. 1 Pine-st., N. Y., owned by the Company		150,000 00
Interest on Loans due and unpaid (since paid)		20,692 27
Premiums due (since paid)		28,338 38
Rents accrued (since paid)		2,691 67
		$1,814,590 31
LIABILITIES, (more than two-thirds of which is for unclaimed scrip and scrip interest,)		$93,440 16

SCRIP DIVIDEND FOR 1867,
THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Insures against loss and damage by fire on all kinds of buildings, merchandise, household furniture, farm property, including stock, RENTS, LEASES, and all other insurable property, at *reasonable rates of Premium*, on the PARTICIPATING PLAN, dividing three-fourths of the profits to its customers in scrip bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, redeemable in cash in the order of its issue, as rapidly as the accumulation represented by the scrip exceeds the sum of $500,000.

The scrip issues of this Company for 1857, '58, '59, '60, and '61 are now being redeemed in cash.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

Stuyvesant Bank Stock Cheap!!!

For sale at the office of F. KOHBERTZ & SON, No. 54 Wall-st.

VAN DEVENTER & CO.,
NO. 60 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS, BOUGHT AND SOLD Strictly on Commission.
C. H. VAN DEVENTER,
W. H. VAN DEVENTER,
THOS. W. HEDLEY,
WM. VAN DEVENTER, Special.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN Directors of this Company held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

WILSON G. HUNT,
JAMES MARSH,
DAN. H. ARNOLD,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
JOHN C. BALDWIN,
AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
JAMES GALLATIN,
FREDERICK SHELDON,
JAMES M. MORRISON;

And for Inspectors of Election:
GEORGE HODGSDON,
ISAAC A. QUACKENBOSS,
WILLIAM H. HUSSEY.

By order.
NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREE-FOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier, Central National Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE—ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER cent. Mortgage Water Bonds, the security of which is undoubted for investments, with a sinking fund provided for their redemption. Due 1887. For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1868.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, March 6—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	111	111¼	5-20 C., '67	106⅞	107
Coupon 1881	111	111¼	10-40 Reg.	101⅝	101⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	106⅞	107⅛	10-40 Coupon	101¼	101⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	110⅛	110⅜	Gold	141⅜	141⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅝	107⅞	June 7.30	105⅝	106
5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅛	108⅜	July 7.30	105⅝	106
5-20C.'65,JanJuly	106⅞	107⅛			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, March 6, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 08 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $1 12 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ALABAMA FIVE PER CENT. BONDS and Virginia Six per cent. Stock for sale low.
MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—$50,000 IN FIRST MORTGAGES ON No. 1 property in Westchester County ranging from $500 to $5,000 each. Address Box No. 5,675 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868 at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 15 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th day of March.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock, AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, BY Mr. CHARLES A. SOMMER, previous to his visiting Europe.

On exhibition on and after THURSDAY, 5th instant from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until time of sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 7, at 12 o'clock, on Pier — East River:
4,463 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges.
37 boxes fresh Sorrento Lemons.
Cargo brig *Pacifico*, from Naples.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER, (of the late firm of Miner & Somerville,) No. 39 Nassau-st. and 82 5th-av.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

H. D. MINER & BARKER WILL SELL AT auction, SATURDAY, March 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, comprising Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, French plate pier mirrors, various sizes, rosewood and black walnut parlor suites in brocatel and reps, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, washstands and tables, black walnut and oak extension dining tables and chairs, enameled cottage suites, stair carpets, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Also a great variety of office furniture, writing and copying fluid.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 170 Chatham-square.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE furniture contained in the Sanford House, Nos. 22, 24 and 26 14th-st., west of Union-square, commencing MONDAY, March 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M. 87 bedrooms, elegantly furnished, viz., rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, best hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, marble-top bureaus, tables, washstands, etageres, extension tables, lace curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, parlor suites, rosewood piano, French plate mirrors, basement furniture, &c.

R. M. TUSH, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against CATHARINE COLYER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the said deceased, at the office of A. de Groot, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated this 19th day of October A. D. 1867.

PETER COLYER, Administrator.
o19-law6mSa*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its present session, for an act to incorporate "The Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New-York."

Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868. feb1-law6wS*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of February A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS HILLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEO ZIMMERMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS MEYERS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES L. TERRY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY G. EVANS, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 6, 1868.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF GENERAL MEETING UNDER SECTION 27.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. STONEHILL, Bankrupt.—To the creditors of Edward B. Stonehill, bankrupt: This is to give you notice that the Court has ordered in the above matter that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt be held at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, New-York City, in said district, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

Yours respectfully, MYER STERN, Assignee, No. 13 Park-place.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER FEAR, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City before John Fitch, Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 20th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMSON GOLDSMITH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES M. ALLING, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 6, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. LOWEREE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James M. Loweree, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1868.
f29-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HORATIO FOSTER and MARIUS C. C. CHURCH, Bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Horatio Foster, of the City of New-York, in said district, and Marius C. C. Church, of Parkersburgh, West Virginia, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1868.
f22-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE E. WHITE and JOHN E. MAY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts:—By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—Dated New-York, Feb. 20, 1868.

f22-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SOLOMON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Solomon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated at New-York, on the 6th day of March, 1868.
mh7-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LANCASTER UNDERHILL, EZEKIEL S. LOCKWOOD, DANIEL D. LOCKWOOD and ALEXANDER LOCKWOOD, composing the firm of LOCKWOOD BROTHERS & UNDERHILL, and of the said firm of LOCKWOOD BROTHERS & UNDERHILL: Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said Court by Lancaster Underhill, Ezekiel S. Lockwood, Daniel D. Lockwood and Alexander Lockwood, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitions should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 6th day of March, 1868.
mh7-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS O. CANDEE, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 8th day of March A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, March 6, 1868.
mh7-law3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL L. HILLER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Michael L. Hiller, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of February, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh7-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, a bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alexander Douglas, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f29-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES W. MEAGHER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, Ignatius Flynn, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James W. Meagher, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at the City of New-York, the 28th day of February, 1868. IGNATIUS FLYNN, Assignee.
f29-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE PLACE SUGAR REFINERY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 4th day of March, A. D., 1868. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of The Place Sugar Refinery, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon its own petition by the District Court of said district.

FRANCIS SKIDDY, Assignee.
mh7-law3wSa New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON MIGEL, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Solomon Migel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868.

f22-law3wSa* ISAAC A. CRANE, Assignee.

NO. 560.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REINHARD D. SCHRIEFER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Reinhard D. Schriefer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f22-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—THE UNdersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY HEIMES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York the 10th day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—At the City of Newburg, in said district, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of GEORGE F. CONOKLIN, of the City of Newburg, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

GEO. M. BALL, of Newburg, N. Y., Assignee.
mh7-law3wSa*

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
1868.

ANTE-WAR PRICES.

We are now receiving and opening our Spring Importations of BRITISH AND FRENCH DRESS GOODS, which we shall be pleased to show to buyers. We will make it to the interest of both jobbers and retailers to examine them.

We are also opening our LINENS, WHITE GOODS and HOSIERY, many articles of which are as low as at any time previous to the war.

In addition to the above, we invite attention to our stocks of Cloths and other Woolens, Yankee Notions, Carpets, Ribbons, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., and also 3,000 CASES DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

Most popular styles at low prices.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway.

STRIPED AND PLAIN TERRYS, LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES,
SHADES,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
DIMITIES AND STRIPED TWILLS.
OUR NEW STOCK LOW.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway.

FRIEND PITTS,

NO. 769 BROADWAY,
WILL REMOVE TO
NO. 677 BROADWAY,
Near Amity-st.,
About MARCH 10.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SMALL WARES, AND FANCY GOODS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, &c., &c. AT COST PRICES, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

The business of this establishment is removed one door east of the late store.

While our new store is being erected, we shall continue to sell off our stock of ribbons, millinery and straw goods very cheap, at No. 313 Grand-st.

Look out for bargains all through March.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 313 Grand-st., corner of Allen,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CORSETS HALF PRICE.
ONE DOLLAR WORTH TWO.

French woven whalebone corsets, good shape; also cheap linen handkerchiefs, collars laces, embroideries, frillings, ribbons, dress trimmings, gloves, &c., &c.

N. B.—Werly's Paris corsets and new shape skirts at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MAISON DE DENTELLES.

JOSEPH TUCKER, importer of rich laces, No. 9 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

GRAND OPENING OF PATTERNS OF all the new Spring fashions, in great variety, at Mme. DEMOREST'S emporium of fashions, No. 473 Broadway, No. 838 Broadway, and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Accurate waist patterns cut to fit the form at twenty-five cents.

NEEDLES.—DEALERS WISHING TO KEEP first-class needles can obtain them of the subscriber, sole importer of T. Hemming & Co.'s and R. Richards' genuine. R. RICHARDS, first No. 11 Maiden-lane, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 Fifth-av., (near 20th-st.)

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for Spring Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give special private instruction, day or evening, in Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for business in the shortest possible time.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

The finest location, best building, most ample and beautiful grounds of any seminary in the State; double rooms, papered, carpeted and fully furnished; course of instruction thorough and complete; faculty full. To students preparing for college, for teachers, for business, this school affords unrivaled facilities. In the Departments of Music and Fine Arts no school in the country surpasses it. Spring term begins March 24. Send for circular.

ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.

The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.

REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

The Summer session will open March 9. Number of boarders limited. Terms $150 per session of twenty weeks. Send for a catalogue.

THOMAS G. SHRIVER, A. M.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies, combining a thorough and systematic education with home care and training. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—BY PROF. DE TORNOS, author of the Combined Spanish Method. For twenty private lessons, at No. 338 4th-av., $30; at the Mercantile Library, $6, and at the New-York Evening High School gratuitously.

FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS—Environs of Hartford, Conn. Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal. The number of pupils is limited to twelve. The Summer term will begin on the 1st of May.

AT $2 50—WRITING 20 LESSONS; BOOKKEEPing, Arithmetic, Spelling, Correspondence, $10; 12 private rooms; Paine's Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, entrance Canal-st., and No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children, situated in an excellent neighborhood, and sold only on account of ill-health. Terms easy. Address SCHOOL, Station F.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR MILITARY tactics, mathematics, &c.; must be a thorough instructor. Graduate and unmarried preferred. Address, full particulars, HANSOM, Box 124 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN STORE, (MANufacture of ladies' and children's furnishing goods, stamping and embroideries,) established in 1851, and located in the best part of Broadway, west side, comprising good-will, lease, stock, material for stamping, store fixtures, &c. A rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence a well-paying business requiring a capital of about $15,000. Address J. O., Box No. 1,190.

WANTED.—A BUSINESS MAN OF LARGE experience, with from $5,000 to $6,000, wishes to connect himself with a business man already established in some good, profitable, stable business in this City; the best of reference given and required. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 140 *Times* Office, with real name, and where an interview can be had.

HOTEL PARTNER WANTED—IN A NEW, well-appointed, newly-furnished, first-class house, having a good run of business, and within thirty minutes from the foot of Cortlandt-st.; $5,000 cash capital required. Apply, only in person, at room B., No. 171 Broadway, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A PARTY WHO HAS A KNOWledge of the fancy grocery business, in the vicinity of 20th to 42d sts. Broadway; to one who can influence trade a liberal arrangement will be made. Address F. G., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE NEWLY-BUILT FACTORY in West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., known as the Marcher Oval and Picture Frame Manufactory. Inquire at the office, No. 346 West 26th-st., or W. S. CARMAN, No. 744 Broadway.

$10,000 PARTNER WANTED—IN THE Stationery and Fancy Goods business, in Chicago. A well-established house. Address Box 2,218 Post-office, New-York City.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED HARDWARE, house-furnishing and stove business, of 17 years' standing, with tools, fixtures and lease, at No. 208 Court-st., Brooklyn, for sale. J. GREENMAN.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN AGED 40 SEEKS among the refined and wealthy for a wife; parents can learn the advertiser's social position, views, &c., by addressing F. M., Station A.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ZION CHAPEL, THIRD-AV., NEAR 39TH-st.—Rev. JAS. MURRAY, Curate.—SUNDAYS, service and sermon 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Industrial, for girls free to all, every Saturday, No. 230 East 38th-st., from 10 to 12. The Lenten services are Wednesday and Friday mornings; Prayer and Litany at 9½, evenings; service and lecture at 7½. The Holy Eucharist on the second Sunday morning in every month. Baptism at any service. Seats free.

CITY MISSIONS.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN behalf of the New-York City Mission will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock, in the Broadway Tabernacle, 6th-av., corner of 34th-st. Rev. Dr. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Rev. Dr. JAMES O. MURRAY, Rev. Dr. HENRY G. WESTON, Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMSON, and Rev. Dr. PETER STRYKER will take part in the services.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—THE SIXTH public meeting of the New-York Diocesan Committee of the American Church Missionary Society will be held in the Chapel of the Shepherd's Flock, No. 330 West 43d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, J. H. HOMANS, B. B. LEACOCK and JOHN W. TRIMBLE. The public are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 8th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at corner of Water and Dover sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY.—Rev THOS. GALLAUDET, D. D., will preach in behalf of this Society in Christ Church (5th-av., corner 35th-st.) on SUNDAY EVENING next, March 8, services commencing at 7½ o'clock. A collection to be made for St. Barnabas' Home.

THE FRIENDS OF THE CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, Brooklyn, E. D., will meet in South 5th-st., M. E. Church on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of completing their organization. Sermon by Rev. E. L. JANES. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held at this institution every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 300 children. Strangers are invited to attend.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Henry and 1st-place.—Missionary services on SUNDAY, March 8. Rev. Dr. ANDREWS will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Mr. PILLSBURY in the evening. Rev. A. S. HUNT will address the Sunday-school Missionary meeting at 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., will meet for worship, please God, in Trenor's Rooms, Lyric Hall, in 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Sermon by the Minister, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D.

REV. DR. GALLAUDET WILL PREACH in St. Timothy's Church, 57th-st., west of 8th-av., next FRIDAY EVENING, March 13, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Fruits meet for Repentance*. Sunday services at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ (Children's) and 7½ P. M. Daily service during Lent.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., also at 7 o'clock P. M., followed by the usual prayer meeting. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE—3d-av., east side, between 77th and 78th sts., Rev J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon by Rev. WILLIAM H. COOKE, THURSDAY next, March 12, at 7½ P. M. All the seats are free.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D-AV.—The revival meetings in this Church are continued with increasing interest. Rev. A. B. EARLE, the Evangelist, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at 3 and 7½ P. M.; also every day during the week, Saturday excepted, at 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

G. C. ESRAY WILL PREACH AS usual at St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on SUNDAY, 8th, at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Morning subject—*The Doctrine of Liberty and the Epoch of the People*. Evening subject—*The Mysterious Tenant and His Ways of Life*. Seats free. All made welcome.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services, God willing, SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Discourse in the evening to young people, *True Religion the Highest Happiness*.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF the Baptist Sunday-school Union will hold its anniversary with the Mariners' Baptist Church, in Oliver-st., near Chatham, on MONDAY EVENING, March 9, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by several City pastors and others.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Select pieces sung by the children.

GREAT REVIVAL AMONG THE SPIRitualists at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st. Mr. N. FRANK WHITE, an inspired preacher and poet, speaks every SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's lyceum at 2½. Conference at 12 M.

CHAPEL OF THE SHEPHERD'S FLOCK OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, No. 330 West 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Rev. J. WM. TRIMBLE, Minister in charge. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH. — SUNDAY, March 8, preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. ACKERLEY, of New-York East Conference. Missionary Meeting at 2 P. M., to be addressed by Rev. Mr. WALSH, the converted Catholic Priest. Preaching at 7½ P. M.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN, BY REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., SUNDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock, in the church corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., by request of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject—*How to be Happy*. Young men welcome.

REV. LYMAN ABBOTT WILL PREACH at the New-England Church, West 41st-st., near 6th-av., in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½; will continue the course of lectures on *The Life of Christ*.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. The Rector will preach. Seats free.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, (Rutger's College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.)—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free. Anthem at the afternoon service, (8th inst.,) "Lord for Thy tender mercies sake."

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner 34th-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister, Services morning and evening. Subject for evening, 7½ o'clock—*The Future Unalterable Condition of the Saved and the Lost*. Families and others invited. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. L. HARRIS, D. D., one of the Secretaries of the Missionary Society, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. C. H. APPLEGATE at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—TO-MORROW Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. E. BENJAMIN at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 3 P. M.—service being for deaf mutes; and Rev. Dr. EWER at 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—SUNDAY service at 3 P. M. Reception MONDAY at 1½ o'clock P. M. Exercises will be specially interesting. All interested in the education of poor children are invited to attend.

DODWORTH HALL.—HON. ROBERT DALE OWEN addresses First Spiritualist Society at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Intimations from the Spirit World*. Dr. HALLOCK discourses upon *Spiritualism*, at 10½ o'clock. Conference at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

A GRAND CONCERT AND ORGAN exhibition will take place in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, FRIDAY EVENING, March 13, 1868. The new organ will be used for the first time on this occasion.

RUTGER'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. This church is opened for morning and evening services. The Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, will preach on SUNDAY, March 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

BETHANY MISSION—CORNER OF 34TH-st. and Broadway.—Preaching on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Bro. J. W. STEVENS. Sabbath-school at 10 and 2 o'clock. Come with us and we will do you good.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, NO. 126 West 16th-st. Evangelist preaching by Rev. W. H. CUTHBERT, B. A., on *The Now Closing Events of the Christian Dispensation*, on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½. Seats free. No collection.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Green-st. near Canal; services by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening, *Swearing*. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st. Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and at 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

THE COMING MIGHTY EARTHQUAKE.—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject as above.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH, by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

EBENEZER MISSION SABBATH-School, northeast corner of 46th-st. and 8th-av., meets at 2½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. G. S. CHAMBERS, at 3½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

THE PILGRIM.—ARRANGE TO SEE THIS exhibition this week, as it will close next Saturday night, after an unprecedented run of 28 weeks. Every P. M. at 2 and 8 o'clock.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. At 7 P. M. by Rev. J. W. HORN. Sacrament at 3 P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR SEVENteenth-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING AND EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S FREE CHURCH.—Services temporarily in Harvard Hall, corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st., SUNDAY, A. M., 9¾ and 10½, and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching morning and evening by Rev. G. W. LORD. Strangers invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, S. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.

Pupils will be received for a full quarter up till the 7th of March. The Academy will continue open until June 1. Send for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the United States Engineer's office, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, until 12 M. April 15, 1868, for the labor and materials required in the construction of two lift locks and one guard lock for the canal now in process of construction around the Des Moines Rapids.

The locks are to be 350 feet long between quoins, and 80 feet wide between walls in the chambers, and to be constructed of first-class cut-stone masonry.

The first lock, located at Keokuk, will be 10¼ feet lift, and built entirely in the river.

The second lock will be about 2¾ miles above the first with 8 feet lift, and will be protected from the river by the canal embankment.

The guard lock will be located at the head of the canal at Nashville, and will be protected by the embankment.

Separate proposals (in duplicate) must be made for the following classes:

CLASS I.—STONE AND CEMENT.

The proposals under this head must specify the prices at which the above materials will be delivered.

CLASS II.—IRON.

Proposals must state the price per pound at which both wrought and cast iron will be delivered.

CLASS III.—TIMBER.

Proposals must state the price per cubic, linear, or thousand feet, b. m., at which such timber as may be required, will be delivered.

CLASS IV.—LABOR.

This class will include the bailing, draining and excavation of pits, preparing the foundation, (which will be on rock,) constructing the lock walls and other masonry, building the necessary protection walls, making the necessary embankment and rip-rap walls, and constructing sluices or culverts around and in the locks for feeding the canal, &c., &c.; and the furnishing of all machinery and implements required for the proper execution of the work.

The law requires separate proposals (in duplicate) for each and every class, and the awardments will be made on each class separately, without regard to aggregate.

No more than one proposition will be received from the same party for the same class.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, and certified to by some United States Government officer or other responsible person known to this office, that the party or parties bidding will, if awarded the contracts for the classes upon which they bid, enter into contract with the Government, or make good the difference between them and the next highest bidder.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence and Post-office address.

Plans, maps and specifications and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at the United States Engineer's office at Keokuk, Iowa, for fifteen days prior to the date of letting.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished upon application at this office.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the locations for the locks before sending in their bids.

Contracts under either of the aforesaid classes will include one or more of the locks, as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids. A printed copy of this notice should be attached to each bid.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Labor and Materials for the Locks for the Improvement of the Desmoines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-fifth Infantry,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, Feb. 27, 1868.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M. MONDAY, 9th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:

500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

383 barrels first quality kiln-dried yellow CORN MEAL. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full headlined, and bungs sealed.

3,000 pounds WHITE COFFEE SUGAR, A, in barrels full head-lined.

3,000 pounds cut LOAF SUGAR, in barrels as above.

20,000 pounds PLUG TOBACCO.

To be packed in boxes, each to contain twenty-one (21) pounds net weight, and each plug to weigh full one-half (½) pound. The boxes to be packed in cases, eight (8) to a case, to be strapped with iron.

The tobacco must be fully equal in quality and style of manufacture to sample at this office. Samples of the kinds of packages required may also be seen at this office. It must only be manufactured in clear weather, and will be inspected in the leaf during manufacture and when offered for delivery.

It is desirable that the price of the Tobacco be stated in *whole* cents only.

Samples of the corn meal, sugars and tobacco must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FLUID AND CONDENSED MILK.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, March 4, 1868.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 20th inst., for supplying the institutions under their charge with pure milk for one year, commencing on the 1st day of April next.

Proposals will be received for supplying fluid and condensed milk, it being reserved by the Commissioners to select either or both of the above descriptions, as they may determine to be most advantageous to the Department. The above is to be of the best quality in every respect, and the fluid to be pure unskimmed country milk. Satisfactory evidence will be required of the ability of parties to furnish the quantity called for without default, and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof as they may deem proper.

Any information required will be given on application at their office.

JOSHUA PHILLIPS, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, 17th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 211 to 217, on the north side of East 32d-st., near 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ED. M. BANKS,
JNO. STEPHENSON,
M. A. GEHEGAN,
W. C. HIGGINS,
Board of Trustees Twenty-first Ward.

Dated MARCH 2, 1868.

SALE OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., March 2, 1868.

Proposals in writing are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M. Saturday, March 7, 1868, (at which time they will be opened,) for the purchase of the Submarine Telegraphic Cable, recently connecting Fort Monroe and Cherrystone, Va.

The Cable is about twenty-one miles long, and weighs ten tons to the mile. It is made of the best material, and, with the exception of a lightning leak and ten splices, is believed to be in sound condition.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Submarine Telegraphic Cable," and addressed to the undersigned.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 233 to 239, on the north side of West 18th-st., near 9th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

L. A. ROSENMILLER,
J. DELAMATER,
B. C. WANDELL,
H. V. MEAD,
A. AHMUTY,
Board of Trustees Sixteenth Ward.

DATED Feb. 26, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 29, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, March 16, 1868, for furnishing the Signal Department of the army with

Three hundred and fifty (350) sets of signal equipments, complete, consisting of hickory staffs, copper canteens, torches and funnels, canvas cases, with rubber pouches, muslin flags, scissors, plyers, haversacks, &c.

The equipments must be made after the model deposited in this office, and of equally good materials. The whole must be delivered ready for inspection on or before the 15th of April, 1868. The other conditions and requirements made known on application to this office.

Bids will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Signal Equipments."

By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the army.

L. B. NORTON, Brevet Captain U. S. Army,
Property and Disbursing Officer Signal Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—SARAH H. IVES, plaintiff, against CHARLES C. LEARY, personally and as administrator of the goods, chattels and credits which were of James Leary, deceased, Nicholas Peters, Warren Fisher, Jr., David Hall, August Zitzmann, John Schoonmaker and The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office in the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 80 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1868.

GEO. H. GRANNISS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the County Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, the 31st day of January, 1868.

GEO. H. GRANNISS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f8-law6wSa*

SHIPPING.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line. For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, March 18
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, March 25
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, April 1

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON.........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT......SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE......SATURDAY, April 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER NAPOLEON III. FOR BREST and Havre will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 o'clock.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves......WEDNESDAY Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves......WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves......WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, April 15

Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY..Mar. 7
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY....Mar. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY..Mar. 14
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..Mar. 21
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)....MONDAY....Mar. 23

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, April 18.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on THURSDAY, March 12.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO..........March 12
TARIFA..........March 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, March 7.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, March 14.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 14
ERIN, FORBES..........SATURDAY, Mar. 21
LOUISIANA, WEBSTER..........SATURDAY, Mar. 28

Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The elegant sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail as above from Pier No. 47 East River, on TUESDAY, March 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, March 12.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, March 26.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 7
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 14
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
MATANZAS will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 6.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, March 13.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MARCH 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Tuesday, at 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
To insure shipment freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA,
VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..........Capt. A. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
The steamship
CRESCENT CITY,
Capt. E. W. HOLMES,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 7,
at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.
The favorite Steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will sail on THURSDAY, March 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, without charge.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
New sidewheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 12.
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, March 19.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 7.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 14.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 10, LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 17.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
CORTES, on SATURDAY, March 7.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:25 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BEAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

AT PRIVATE SALE—FURNITURE, PIANO, Dresden and Serves ware, old and new Bohemian glass, engravings, paintings, statuary, chime clocks, silver and plated ware, carpets, &c., from a $50,000 house; reference 17 years. Particulars by addressing J. F. S., Box No. 466 New-York Post-office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

West 23d-st., 4-story h. s., brick	$27,500
West 47th-st., 3-story h. s. b., s.	25,000
West 33d-st., 3-story h. s. b. s., French attic	24,500
West 56th-st., 4-story h. s. b. s.	28,000

And a large number of other houses desirably located.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UN- furnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—AT HARLEM, WITH POSSES-sion, four first-class new three-story high basement brick houses, all modern improvements; handsomely finished, with gas fixtures, mantel mirrors, &c., in a very fine location convenient to 2d and 3d-av. cars and steamboat. S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner 121st-st.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY HIGH stoop house, on 84th-st., between the Central Park and the Boulevard, newly painted and papered throughout, will be sold cheap, with immediate possession, with or without extra lots. MALLORY, BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—For sale, in Mott-st., a large and substantial three-story brick building, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes; building 60x86; lot 60x90; rented at present for $8,000; a desirable investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE dwelling, in 10th-st., near 2d-av., at a bargain; half the purchase money may remain. For permit apply to Dr. PAPE, No. 1,128 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop basement brown-stone house and lot No. 36 East 25th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; terms moderate. Apply to STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE DWELLING-house and stores, Nos. 994, 996 and 998 2d-av., between 52d and 53d sts., with all modern improvements. Apply to A. W. LAVERRR, No. 96 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY Nos. 292 ad 294 Broome-st., corner of Eldridge-st., 50x100. Inquire of JOSEPH McKEE, 292 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house No. 12 West 27th-st. Apply on the premises, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

A CORNER HOUSE IN 5TH-AV. FOR sale, with extra lot, at $100,000; subject to one year's lease. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A first-class brick residence, with all modern conveniences and large garden, within half-hour of Wall-st. Also a good three-story high-stoop and sub-cellar brick house, with modern improvements, near Fulton-av. cars. Each property will be sold at low figures. Apply to JOHN B. MORGAN, No. 209 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick dwelling, brown-stone basement and sub-cellar, with all the modern improvements, No. 259 State-st., Brooklyn; terms easy. Apply on the premises, or of J. G. BOLEN, No. 19 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE AND LOT in Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; one of the most desirable situations on the Heights, and within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry. SEWELL & PIERCE, Attorneys, No. 62 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON SOUTH OX-ford-st., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., superior brown-stone house, in complete order. Address OWNER, Box 1,766 New-York Post-office.

$6,500 FOR A THREE-STORY BASE-ment house and two-story shop, in Brooklyn, that rents for $1,000 per year. Great bargain. F. J. BEAN, Principal, No. 15 John-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 Pine-st.,
Would call attention to their DESCRIPTIVE LIST issued the 1st of March. Applicants must give name and address, as no notice will be taken of initials or box numbers.

HOUSE AND LOT AT STAMFORD, CONN.
For sale or to rent, the house and large lot of land on South-st., near the Park, five minutes' walk from depot; good carriage-house; choice apples, pears, cherries, grapes, &c. For terms, apply to ELBERT WHITE, or at No. 33 East 21st-st.

AT ORANGE, SOUTH ORANGE, MONTCLAIR, Englewood, Tenafly, &c., within one hour of New-York.

FOR SALE—12 residences at	$3,000 to	$5,000.
26 residences at	5,000 to	10,000.
20 residences at	10,000 to	15,000.
21 residences at	15,000 to	40,000.

Also, very desirable farms and houses at Summit, Millburn, Madison, Chatham, Morristown and elsewhere, for sale low by S. HASTINGS GRANT,
No. 70 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—A fine residence at Summit, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York per M. and E. Railroad. The house is finished with all modern improvements, water, gas-pipes, &c.; the grounds, of over ten acres in extent, are tastefully laid out and contain every variety of fruit and shade trees; the location is in every respect desirable, the house being beautifully situated and only five minutes' walk from railroad depot. Horses and carriages for sale. Apply to G. J. THEBAUD, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

PORT MORRIS, WESTCHESTER County—The homestead of Gouverneur Morris, Esq., except the ground reserved for his residence and occupation, has been handsomely laid out with wide avenues and special adaptation to villa sites. For health, pleasantness and accessibility to persons doing business in New-York, this property is unsurpassed. It is only two miles from the Central Park and half a mile from Harlem Bridge. The new boulevard from Harlem Bridge to Fordham runs directly through it. For maps and information apply to WM. SMITH BROWN, No. 58 Broadway, Room No. 15.

PORT MORRIS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Capitalists desiring to invest in safe and improving real estate, certain to increase in value with the growth of New-York, can now have a selection of contiguous lots, in quantities, at rates that will render loss impossible and profit reliable; only eight miles from City Hall, and two miles from Central Park; eastern side on East River, thirty minutes from Peck-slip; western side half a mile from Harlem Bridge. Apply to WM. SMITH BROWN, No. 58 Broadway, Room No. 15.

AT ELIZABETH—CORNER JERSEY-AV. and Prospect-st., one of the most desirable and elegant residences in the city; ten minutes from depot; house built by days' work, filled in with brick; grounds beautifully planted; two acres, in the best part of the city; a part of its elegant furniture will be sold with it very low, and part of land reserved if desired; most favorable terms as to purchase. Address A. G. PHELPS, DODGE, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT HASTINGS-upon-Hudson, one minute from depot and landing, consisting of 2½ acres of land, nicely laid out, well shaded, and producing all kinds of fruit; the house contains 11 rooms, kitchen, &c.; on the place are a stable, a carriage-house, gardener's dwelling, hothouse and a good well; price $16,000; terms easy. Address Box No. 1,236 Post-office, or apply at No. 22 Maiden-lane, second floor.

A WELL-BUILT AND ATTRACTIVE house, very conveniently located, three minutes' walk of depot at Elizabeth, N. J.; nine good rooms and bathroom; gas and fixtures throughout; marble mantels, range, &c.; pleasant garden, in good order. Price $7,500; very easy terms. Elizabeth is accessible by steamboat and two lines of railroad; 94 passenger trains daily; time, 50 minutes from Wall-st. Travel by rail, $55 per annum. W. LAVERTY, No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

LAND FOR SALE IN SOUTHWESTERN GEORGIA.—About 1,000 acres, or any portion thereof, located near Cuthbert, Ga., on the line of railroad from Macon to Eufaula. About 450 acres are in the highest state of cultivation and well improved, with dwelling-house and outbuildings. The property is offered at a bargain. For particulars and terms, address YALE, MACFARLANE & CO., No. 46 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., ADJOIN-ing side-track of Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, a valuable mill property, consisting of thirty-six city lots, on which is erected a large saw-mill, carriage factory, smith shop, &c., containing a thirty-horse engine, sixty-horse boilers, circular saws, &c.; suitable for any large manufacturing purposes. Inquire of J. W. STAGG, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUD-son River, a beautiful residence, fronting on the river, with over six acres of land; five minutes from depot; the buildings are large, with all modern improvements, new and built in the best possible manner; views unsurpassed, and surroundings perfect; terms liberal. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., house and twelve acres of land, within one mile of depot; house has 8 rooms on first floor, 6 bedrooms on second; hot and cold water, bathing-room, &c; ground stocked with fruit, &c.; would sell less land with house if desired; also 24 acres opposite the above, in good cultivation. Apply to J. WYMAN JONES, No. 6 Broad-st.

AT FLUSHING—RARE CHANCE TO BUY A fine large family residence and grounds cheap. The Texido mansion will be sold at auction at No. 111 Broadway, on March 17; 80 per cent can remain on mortgage. For particulars apply to LAWRENCE & STRATTON, No. 111 Broadway, or L. B. PRINCE, No. 67 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—1½ MILES SOUTH OF Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., containing fifty acres of the choicest land in the country, perfectly free from stones; every acre suitable for a garden; with new and extensive barns, horse-stables, &c. Apply to CHARLES EMMONS, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 2.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, (within one hour of the City), a first-class country residence for sale; also a beautiful building lot of four acres in the Park for sale. Apply to the owner, L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE, with 2½ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

NEW JERSEY AND WEST VIRGINIA farms for sale on easy terms, or exchange; some to lease, or partner taken; also, Brooklyn lots by the acre. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park Place.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—10 ACRES OF LAND, within two minutes' walk of the Montrose Station, for sale at a bargain. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN MORRISTOWN, THE TWO and a half story brick dwelling-house with basement, situated on the southeast corner of the Park. Address THEODORE AYERS, Morristown, N. J.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN, NEW-JERSEY.—A fine Summer residence on the mountain for sale by L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, New-Jersey.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—A FINE country house for sale; 10 rooms; 24 city lots; Erie Railway 10 miles. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TO RENT—A DWEL-ling-house, partly furnished, near depot; 13 rooms; rent $1,000. W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.— 150 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

CANVAS-COVERED VALISE LOST— Containing bones of no use except to the owner. $25 will be sent as directed on return to No. 414 Water-st., and no questions asked. If not returned in three days, $250 additional will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the thief.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, one hour from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad, a furnished house, containing about twenty rooms and all the modern improvements, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country; lawn of about fifteen acres; carriage-house and stabling for six horses. Will be let to a responsible private family for two years or longer. Rent $2,000 per annum. Photographs and particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, AT FORD-ham, Westchester County, an elegant private residence, with extensive gardens, large and commodious house with modern conveniences; garden well stocked with every variety of fruit; barns, stables, carriage-house, gardener's house, &c.; one mile from Fordham depot on Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE RESIDENCE OF Mr. E. A. Weed, Esq., at Darien, Conn., with twelve acres land; great variety of fruit; everything in complete order; house and carriage-house, &c.; would be leased for two or three years to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON-PARK.—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, several first-class brick Winter and Summer residences, with gas, water and modern improvements; stables, lawns, fruit and vegetable gardens, &c. Apply to Mr. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 195 2d-av., near 13th-st.; the house is finished in black walnut, two bath-rooms and all modern improvements; completely furnished. Inquire of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY STORE, NO. 661, SIZE, 25x100; also, the four-story and basement store No. 198 Mercer-st., 25x75; will be let separately, or to one tenant; rent low. Apply to WM. L. BURKE, No. 469 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE STORE AND DWELLING, No. 76 6th-av., northeast corner of Waverley-place; druggist preferred; anti-liquor. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, No. 803 Broadway, corner of 11th-st., entrance in 11th-st.

OFFICES TO LET—AT REASONABLE rates, on first and third lofts, in building No. 189 Broadway.
Inquire of T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
Watches and Jewelry, No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, NEAR THE DEPOT, a country place containing thirteen acres of land, large house with thirteen rooms; garden, stable, carriage-house, &c.; will be let for one or more years. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FINE SUITE OF OFFICES IN NEW-st., completely furnished and in good order; they are directly opposite the Gold-room, and also have an entrance on Broadway. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., FROM THE 1ST of May, a large concrete house, containing fifteen rooms; stable accommodations, icehouse, garden, &c. Rent $800 per annum. Apply to WM. VANDERPOOL, No. 267 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—IN EAST 38TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., a very fine half-basement house, furnished; $550 per month, to a strictly private family. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE EXTRA SIZE FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 15 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.; partially furnished. Apply to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESI-dence, one mile from the Hudson River Railroad Depot at Hastings. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—THE FINE FIVE-STORY MARBLE store No. 152 Chambers-st.; the store and lofts will be let together or seperately. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF BUILDING No. 152 Fulton-st., three doors east of Broadway. For particulars inquire of BROWN BROTHERS, No. 214 Bowery.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FINISHED WARE-room on northeast corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.; second floor, 50 by 25 feet. Inquire of RAVEN & BACON, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE SIXTH National Bank, corner Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.; also one or two adjoining basements in same building. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st.

ROOMS TO LET—IN HOUSE NO. 46 HUDSON-st.; also, small work-shop. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st., entrance in 11th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR NO. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place, a very conspicuous corner, large windows; a superior business stand. Apply to HENRY A. KERR, No. 746 Broadway.

NO. 81 NASSAU-ST.—OFFICES AND ROOMS, suitable for business purposes; rent from $200 to $500. Apply in the boot-store.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 119 East 36th-st., near Park-av. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 129 East 36th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—TO LET TO A PRIVATE FAMILY only, No. 294 5th-av.; completely furnished. Apply to G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house, 25x65, in 11th-st., near 5th-av. Inquire at No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO LET—LOFTS IN NO. 89 LIBERTY-ST. Apply to URIAH J. SMITH, No. 23 Liberty-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO a gentleman a well-furnished room, with ample closets, hot and cold water, and bath adjoining, including breakfast, with dinner on Sundays, for $25 per week; location Murray Hill, and very desirable for the Summer. Address J. H. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

NEWARK, N. J.—BOARD—A GENTLEMAN and wife and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, convenient to the railroad depot. For particulars address J. F. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A LADY DESIRES A COMFORTABLE and pleasant room, with board, in a private family; the best of reference given and required. Address C., Box No. 3,290, stating terms, &c.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SECOND floor of the first-class brown-stone house No. 319 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; terms reasonable.

NO. 50 WEST 16TH-ST.—A SECOND-STORY rear room, sunny side, handsomely furnished and a hall room to let, with first-class board.

A ROOM IS NOW VACANT AT NO. 183 West 14th-st., for two gentlemen, with first-class board, fire and gas included, for $18 per week.

NO. 313 WEST 22D-ST.—THREE NICE large rooms to rent, with board, separately or together.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A LARGE SECOND story room. Apply at No. 49 West 39th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN A GOOD location, a three-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements; price not to exceed $14,000; part cash, the balance on easy terms. Address MIX, Box No. 129 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SMALL house with modern improvements, below 40th-st.; rent not to exceed $1,200. Address MORGHEN, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MODERN THREE OR FOUR-story and basement brick dwelling, for one or more years, at a moderate rent. Address, stating location and terms, ARTHUR, Box No. 839 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN THE TROTTING HORSE.—PIERRE D. VAN HAESEN, of No. 67 South-st., New-York, has discovered a simple way of teaching any green horse or colt to trot fast. By this method a boy buys two common colts for $125 each and makes them trot in 2:50, and sells them for $1,200; another boy makes a common farm horse trot in 2:48, and he is sold for $800. The Dexter circular contains full particulars, and sent by mail on receipt of $1. See advertisement in *Wilkes' Spirit*. Cut this out.

CARRIAGES—GREAT BARGAINS.—NOW ON hand several new carriages on consignment that must be sold; several second-hand ones, all styles, at great bargains. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

MACHINERY.

BRICK! BRICK! BRICK!

25,000 Brick can be made daily by the Empire State Brick Machine. Call and see at No. 2 Rector-st.
J. W. GREGORY, Agent.
State and County rights for sale.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the
FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

MONDAY EVENING, March 9.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
MAX MARETZEK..........Musical Director
L. F. HARRISON..........Manager
Mr. Harrison begs to announce
ONE GRAND OPERA NIGHT,
with the following eminent artists, now performing at Pike's Opera House with the greatest success.
On this occasion will be performed FRA DIAVOLO, with the following powerful cast:
MADAME PAREPA-ROSA,
MADAME NATALI TESTA,
SIGNOR LOTTI,
SIGNOR TESTA,
SIGNOR BARILI,
SIGNOR DUBREUL, and
SIGNOR RONCONI.
The sale of Tickets and Reserved Seats will commence on Thursday morning, at the Academy of Music.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
MOST SUCCESSFUL OPERA OF THE AGE!
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND TIME!
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
with the original Parisian Artists,
MONDAY EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
AND EVERY EVENING
EXCEPT SATURDAY EVENING.
and for the
MATINEE THIS SATURDAY at ONE,
for which seats will be secured as usual.
THE GRAND DUCHESS AT THE
BROOKLYN ACADEMY
THIS SATURDAY EVENING.
Seats secured at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.
In rehearsal, and will speedily be produced, with new scenery, costumes and appointments, after many weeks of careful preparation, Offenbach's celebrated Opera Bouffe, entitled
LA BELLE HELENE.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, March 7,
LES LIONNES PAUVRES.
Seats secured at the theatre and No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

MORNING AND EVENING
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.
FIRST MATINEE,
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7.
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE
will read the play of
KING LEAR.
The Readings will commence precisely at 3 o'clock P. M.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 50.
Tickets may be obtained at the office, Steinway Hall, during each day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.

MORNING AND EVENING
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.
THIRD READING
FRIDAY EVENING, March 6,
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE
will read the play of
THE TEMPEST.
The Reading will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 50.
Tickets may be obtained at the office, Steinway Hall, during each day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the Hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

STEINWAY HALL,

SECOND SERIES
OF
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
FROM SHAKESPEARE,
BY
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9,
JULIUS CÆSAR.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 13,
MEASURE FOR MEASURE.
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14,
MACBETH.
The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock. The Morning Readings at 3 o'clock P. M.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 50.
TICKETS for the entire series, with reserved seats, $5.
The SALE of TICKETS for the entire series will begin at STEINWAY HALL on FRIDAY MORNING, March 6, at 9 o'clock. Single tickets, for each reading, may be procured on SATURDAY, March 7, and the following days.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the Hall. No avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

STEINWAY HALL.

SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 8.
Twenty-third grand
SUNDAY CONCERT.
L. F. HARRISON..........Director.
GREAT VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL COMBINATION.
The renowned Prima Donna
MADAME GAZZANIGA.
SIGNOR ARDAVANI, (baritone.)
The celebrated Pianist,
LEOPOLD DE MEYER.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, (Accompanist.)
THEODORE THOMAS'
FULL GRAND ORCHESTRA.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Grand concert SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Symphony in G Minor..........Mozart
Scena ed Aria, "Ocean, thou mighty Monster"...Weber
MME. PAREPA ROSA.
Introduction to the Opera "Lohengrin"..........Wagner
Aria Deh Vieni "Nozze di Figaro"..........Mozart
MME. PAREPA ROSA.
Symphony in A Major..........Mendelssohn
Orchestra, 100 performers.
HERR CARL BERGMANN, CONDUCTOR.
R. O. DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

LOTTA, AT PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE FOR SIX nights, and one matinee, commencing MONDAY, March 16.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

KENNEDY in Brooklyn Athenæum, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, 9th and 11th March.
PIANO-FORTE—Miss KENNEDY.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXHIBITION OF HAVRE—Opening June 1 and closing Oct. 31, 1868. Navigation, Goods, Fishing, Agriculture, Naval Art, &c. The term for admission closing March 31, American exhibitors will please apply without delay to the General Agency, No. 40 Broadway. V. PRECHT.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.

We have this day disposed of all our interest in the Refined Petroleum Packing business to "THE DEVOE & PRATT MANUFACTURING COMPANY," and will continue the manufacture and importation of White Leads, Zinc Whites, Colors and Varnishes, as heretofore.
F. W. DEVOE & CO.
No. 117 FULTON AND No. 44 ANN-ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

NOTICE.

I have this day disposed of all my interest in the Refined Petroleum Packing business to "THE DEVOE & PRATT MANUFACTURING COMPANY." The general oil business will be continued by me as heretofore, at my office, No. 108 Fulton-st.
CHARLES PRATT.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE DEVOE & PRATT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 117 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, March, 2, 1868.

This Company has been organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of this State, with all the facilities for conducting its business to meet an unlimited demand for its products. All the petroleum can and case manufactories and warehouses, which were owned by Messrs. F. W. Devoe & Co. and Mr. Charles Pratt, have been purchased by this Company, together with their patent rights for the manufacture of the celebrated "patent can." Each of these parties were owners of very valuable inventions, which, by this arrangement, will now be worked together, to the great additional strength and value of the can. The Company has already secured very favorable arrangements for a large supply of tin plates direct from the makers. This association of interests—hitherto antagonistic—will now result in securing the lowest cost of all kinds of materials needed in the business, and in the saving of many large expenses before made necessary to each firm.
The Company is prepared to execute orders for the well-known and reliable brands of refined petroleum—"nonpareil," "crystal," "brilliant," "photolite" and "sterling"—also benzine and spirits turpentine—in every respect equal to any heretofore sent by Messrs. F. W. Devoe & Co. and Mr. Chas. Pratt, and as carefully packed, and will be glad to treat with shippers, and all other buyers, on the most favorable terms.
GEO. W. DEVOE,
President.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the transaction of a stock commission, gold and exchange business, under the firm of WHELEN BROTHERS, at No. 105 South 3d-st., and will give their best attention to business placed in their hands. Orders executed at the Board of Brokers and Gold Board in this and other cities.
WILLIAM NEVINS WHELEN,
ROBERT YOUNG.
REFERENCES:
S. & W. Welsh, W. R. Lejee,
Townsend, Whelen & Co., M. Schultz & Co.,
E. S. Whelen.

THE FIRM OF DAVID R. ALLEN'S SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM H. ALLEN will settle up the affairs of the old concern and continue the ship-store business under the same title at No. 76 South-st., corner of Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1868.
W. H. ALLEN,
O. W. F. RANDOLPH,
H. S. BIDWELL,
N. L. LATSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of SMITH, STURGES & CO., for the purpose of continuing the general iron business at Nos. 343, 344 and 346 Pearl-st.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH,
THEODORE STURGES,
CHARLES W. OGDEN,
THEODORE C. WALLACE.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1868.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1868.
No. 49 Exchange-place.
THE FIRM OF WINTHROP & BAYLEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
EUGENE WINTHROP,
J. ROOSEVELT BAYLEY.

MR. ISAAC ISELIN BROTHER OF our Mr. ADRIAN ISELIN, is this day admitted a member of our firm.
A. ISELIN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1868.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:45 O'CLOCK.
POSITIVE TRIUMPH! HOUSES CROWDED!
TWO PERFORMANCES,
AFTERNOON AT 1—EVENING AT 7½.
SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868.
FOR THE FIFTIETH AND FIFTY-FIRST TIMES,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The Piece produced at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
The piece concluding with a
WONDROUS TRANSFORMATION,
REVEALING THE BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BANVARD'S NEW-YORK MUSEUM,

Broadway and 30th-st.
Last two performances of the
OCTOROON.
Matinee at 2 o'clock. Evening at 7¾.
MONDAY EVENING, March 9, 1868, first appearance of Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, the great original TOPSY in UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
New scenery, properties, and an excellent cast.

LOTTA, IN HER GREAT PERSONIFICATION of Topsey, at Pike's Opera House, MONDAY, March 16, 1868.

THE PILGRIM.

ONLY ONE WEEK LONGER.
NO LONGER.
IMMENSE SUCCESS—TWENTY-EIGHT WEEKS.
CLOSES NEXT WEEK.
BUNYAN HALL, 13TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
EVERY AFTERNOON at 2; EVENING at 8 o'clock.

THE PARIS PICTURES

AND THE WATER COLOR COLLECTION
Still on view in the Winter Exhibition of the
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the Board of Trustees.
FEB. 28, 1868.

THE PASSAIC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold an adjourned meeting of Stockholders, to consider the dissolution of the Society and sale of their property, at Oates' Hotel, Paterson, MONDAY, March 16, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE SAME house by two sisters; one as first-class cook; would assist with the washing; the other as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; both have the best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 218 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, (PROTESTANT,) a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing, or take care of grown children; City reference. Call or address for two days, No. 344 East 23d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN A SITU-ation to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; has no objection to do general housework; is a good laundress; good City reference; will go to the country if required. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is a first-class operator and understands all kinds of family sewing; by the day, week or month; no objections to the country. Can be seen for one week at 313 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT-able woman as cook, washer and ironer, in all its branches; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 327 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WO-man a situation as first-class waitress and chambermaid; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 327 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook and assist with the washing; reference given. Can be seen at No. 222 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-ble young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 307 9th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE female as first-class cook; has best of City references; no objections to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOK-ing for a family, either City or country, by an American woman. Call at No. 37 Rose-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-ble female as first-class laundress; has best of City references; no objections to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook; to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 237 West 27th-st., between 7 and 8 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA-ble girl as chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employer's until engaged, at No. 36 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GER-man girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL RECOMMENDED German girl, to do general housework. Call at No. 17 Stanton-st., first floor, near Bowery.

DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker who works in families by the day and week, will, on Monday next, be prepared to accept another engagement; cuts and fits perfectly, and is accustomed to first-class work; references. Address W. W., Station G, City.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; his wife is capable of managing the dairy, having taken the premium for butter the last two years; are Protestants, and no incumbrance; good reference. Address A. B. C., care John McCombs, Room No. 16, No. 106 Orange-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a man of excellent capacity; understands the forcing of fruits and vegetables, all kinds training of evergreens, &c., &c.; married, with small incumbrance; best of reference. FREDERICK CAMERON, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; single; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, also vegetables and fruit; no objections to care a cow; can keep a place in the best of order; is willing and obliging; best of reference. Address until engaged, L. D., A. Bridgman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant man; has lived five years in last place; can give the best City and country references; not afraid of hard work. Address J. H., No. 683 6th-av., New-York, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Scotchman; understands his business thoroughly; good City or country driver; willing and obliging. Best City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CHARGE of a small place, or as assistant florist, by a reliable, civil Protestant; age, thirty-five; single; is handy; reference given. Address W. L. A., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITAUTION BY A FIRST-CLASS German gardener; married; understands greenhouse, graperies, vegetables and fruit. Address J. J., Orange, N. J.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address P. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener; fully acquainted with vegetables, flowers and grape forcing; good City reference. Address T. W., at Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a man perfectly familiar with horses; has been three years with his present employer to whom he refers. Address M., Box 1,760 New-York Post Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER, whose time is partially occupied, desires an engagement in a wholesale house; best City reference. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Wanted, by an established Life Insurance Company, experienced agents with good business abilities and prospects, to canvass New-York, Kings, Richmond, Queens and Westchester Counties, and the States of New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Also, State, local and traveling agents. Compensation unsurpassed. Address Box No. 1,519 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—A GARDENER; MUST UNDER-stand raising vegetables, management of fruit trees and lawns; must be obliging and willing to make himself useful; wages $45 a month. Call between 2 and 4 o'clock at VAN ZANDT BRO.'S, Real Estate Agents, No. 56 Wall-st., basement.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, everywhere—to sell the "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant," by J. S. C. ABBOTT. New work. "People's edition." Price suited to the times. Address
B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

FARMER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE of a gentleman's place, 40 miles from this City; wife to take charge of dairy; Scotch preferred. Address, with reference, Mr. S., Box No. 906 Lower Post-office.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

MILLINER WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS trimmer wanted at E. MATHERS & CO., No. 891 Broadway. None but a competent person need apply.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress: one who has good City references. Address Box No. 1,633 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, SCOTCH preferred, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 42 East 11th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Get price list before buying elsewhere.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS— Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 505 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARCH 9.

G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Produced after months of elaborate preparation, and presenting as complete and splendid an exposition of the varied fun, wit and artistic beauty of pantomime as has ever yet been given to the stage.
G. L. FOX..........as..........CLOWN.
A rôle in which he has identified his fame with the very genius of Pantomime.
The renowned star premiere danseuse,
MLLE. RITA SANGALLI
will make her rentre upon the Broadway stage, after several months' absence, and also the celebrated premiere danseuse assoluta
MLLE. BETTY RIGL
in a Grand Ballet, further sustained by
MLLE. LEAH,
Mlle. EMILIE RIGL | Mlle. LAURENT,
Mlle. SCHELL | Miss M. BLAKE,
Mons. CELLINI, | Miss LILLIE WHITING.
And the eminent premier danseur and Maitre de Ballet,
Mons. BAPTISTAN.
The graceful and popular "Queen of Skaters,"
Miss CARRIE A. MOORE,
in a skating carnival, together with the "Champion Skater,"
Mr. JOHN ENGLER, Jr. C. E. LOVETT.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1868,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Mr. G. L. Fox's new comic Spectacular Pantomime
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
CLOWN..........Mr. GEORGE L. FOX
HARLEQUIN (From the London theatres) Mr. F. LACY
PANTALOON..........Mr. C. K. FOX
COLUMBINE..........Mlle. EMILIE RIGL
THE OPENING BURLESQUE,
(Expressly written for this production) characters by the Dramatic Company.
A GRAND BALLET, | SKATING CARNIVAL,
NEW | COMIC TRICKS,
HARLEQUINADE, | STARTLING
MAGIC CHANGES, | TRANSFORMATIONS.
A SPLENDID TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, ALL NEW,
By MINARD LEWIS, assisted by J. A. Johnson.
THE DELIGHTFUL MUSIC BY ANT'Y REIFF, Jr.
THE BALLETS arranged by M. JAMBON.
CARICATURES BY THOS. NAST.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN. Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-NIGHT.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS MITCHELL.
FAREWELL BENEFIT | FANCHON.
of Miss |
MAGGIE MITCHELL, | FANCHON.
and positively her |
LAST APPEARANCE. | FANCHON.
MAGGIE MITCHELL'S LAST APPEARANCE.
LITTLE BAREFOOT MATINEE TO-DAY.
MONDAY—G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-DAY.

MAGGIE MITCHELL'S LAST MATINEE.
LAST MATINEE | LITTLE BAREFOOT.
To-day of Miss | Last Time.
MAGGIE MITCHELL. | THIS AFTERNOON.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

S. N. PIKE..........Proprietor
MAX MARETZEK..........Musical Director
L. F. HARRISON..........Manager
THIS SATURDAY, MARCH 7,
GRAND PAREPA-ROSA MATINEE.
Positively for the last time.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA
in her great role of NORMA, pronounced by the public and Press the greatest triumph in the lyric art.
ADALGISA..........MADAME NATALI TESTA
POLLIONE..........SIGNOR PANCANI
ORONESO..........SIGNOR ANTONUCCI
Admission to all parts of the house, $1.
No reserved seats.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of Pike's Opera House having been previously let for the Purim Ball on Monday next, the performances of next week will take place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, March 11, 12 and 13.
WEDNESDAY, March 11,
PAREPA-ROSA night, and debut of Miss ELIZA LUMLEY,
TROVATORE.
MADAME NATALI TESTA having kindly consented to relinquish her part of AZUCENA, to facilitate the debut.
THURSDAY, March 12,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
Debut of MADAME IZORA ELDER; her first appearance on any stage.
FRIDAY, March 13,
Last PAREPA-ROSA night, DON GIOVANNI.
SATURDAY, March 14,
Last PAREPA-ROSA Matinee, FRA DIAVOLO.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SATURDAY EVENING, March 7,
Poole's celebrated comedy of
PAUL PRY.
Characters by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. CASHIN, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss KATE RANOE and Miss MARY SCOTT.
To conclude with the favorite comedietta entitled
ICI L'ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss ANNIE WARD and Miss MARY SCOTT in the cast.
It is respectfully announced that Mr. Lester Wallack's five-act drama of
ROSEDALE
has been for some weeks in preparation, and will be acted, for the first time in three years, on
MONDAY EVENING, March 9, 1868.
The drama will be produced with the utmost care. ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY has been painted; NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS will be introduced; the COSTUMES, UNIFORMS and APPOINTMENTS also new, and the greatest pains taken to insure for this revival the same enthusiastic greeting that attended the original production of the play.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Admission 50 cents.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS
AND NOBODY'S DAUGHTER
AND GAMBLING SCENE,
introducing
FARO, KENO AND ROULETTE.
A STAR CAST, embracing Messrs. Mortimer, Boniface, Clark and Carleton.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS SATURDAY, TWO PERFORMANCES,
MATINEE AND EVENING.
CHANFRAU AND SAM IN BOTH.
MATINEE AT 1½. | EVENING AT 7¾.
CHANFRAU | CHANFRAU
AND SAM | SAM.
MATINEE. | FINE CAST.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Prof. HUTCHINSON'S ACTING DOGS,
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON
AND THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE.
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

BOWERY THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT OF MR. J. M. MURDOCH.
ARON THE ACROBAT
and the STRING OF PEARLS.
MONDAY—MISS KATE FISHER as MAZEPPA.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, AT PIKE'S OPERA House, MONDAY, March 16. Lotta in her great personification of Topsey.

THE PARIS PICTURES.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN
WILL CONTINUE UNTIL MARCH 11.

MUSICAL.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.
Pianos to rent.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each.
Organs to rent.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND SEC-ond-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, 8 Union-sq.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RES-TELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st.

DR. AND MME. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREEN-WICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY— Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Consultation all hours.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD RE-gained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES, WHATEVER CAUSE, BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular free by post.

DR. POWERS, NO. 191 STANTON-ST., CURES certain diseases sure; nervous debility sure; female troubles sure. Confidential circular sent by first post.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MER-cury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Also, ladies troubles.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

TELEGRAMS.

Particulars of the Advance of the British in Abyssinia.

Proceedings of the Maryland Republican State Convention.

ABYSSINIA.

Movements of the British Expedition.

LONDON, Friday, March 6.

A dispatch from Annesley Bay says the advance of the British expedition was awaiting at Antalo the appearance of KASSAI, the Prince of Tigre, who had promised to join Gen. NAPIER there with a large force of native troops.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Precautions Against the Escape of Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Friday, March 6.

The prisoners who were to have been tried at Warwick for Fenianism, Messrs. BURKE, CASEY and SHAW, were brought to Newgate to-day. To guard against possible rescue the prisoners were escorted by a body of twenty policemen. There were, however, no attempts at a release.

MARYLAND.

The Republican State Convention—Election of Delegates to the National Convention.

BALTIMORE, Md., Friday, March 6.

The Republican State Convention effected a permanent organization by electing JOHN E. SMITH, of Carroll, President, and G. W. Z. BLACK, of Frederick, Secretary.

The following gentlemen were elected delegates at large to the National Convention: Hon. John A. J. Creswell, John L. Thomas, Jr., C. C. Fulton and E. F. Anderson; from the districts—W. D. Burchinel, Samuel Graham, Hollen Richardson, J. H. Longnecker, A. W. Dennison, Henry Stockbridge, Geo. E. Black, Caleb Douty, Francis Miller and George W. Sands. Electors at large—Henry H. Goldsborough, John E. Smith; from the districts—D. Blackson, Wm. M. Maine, Wm. J. Nichols, H. C. Neil and Wm. V. Albert.

Resolutions were passed affirming their devotion to the principle of universal manhood suffrage, the Reconstruction policy of Congress, and insisting upon rigid economy in the administration of the Government; favoring U. S. GRANT and JOHN A. J. CRESSWELL for President and Vice-President of the United States, and instructing the delegates to the Chicago Convention to vote as a unit to secure their nomination; that the Republicans of Maryland heartily sustain the course of Congress in bringing ANDREW JOHNSON to the bar of the Senate to answer for his manifold transgressions against the Constitution and the laws, for his degradation of his high office, and for his attempt to stir up discord in the country by denying the constitutionality of the legislative branch of the Government; and that in case he be removed by the Senate, we are satisfied that the Republicans of the country can repose the utmost confidence in the patriotism of Hon. BENJAMIN F. WADE, and the faithful execution by him of the Constitution and the laws.

The delegates selected by what is known as the "Bond Faction," favoring universal suffrage, were rejected, as also six Bond delegates from the counties. The rejected delegates assembled in Douglas Institute this evening to call another State Convention, to elect other delegates to the National Convention.

It is charged by the *American* newspaper that the Bond faction is endeavoring to secure the nomination of CHASE for President and WADE for Vice-President.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, March 6.

The Convention proceedings have been of little interest for several days.

On Wednesday night the proposed scheme for an Immigration Bureau was defeated.

Yesterday Mr. WILLIAMS, of Sampson, a Conservative, was deprived of his seat, and Mr. HALL, a Radical, was declared legally elected to the place.

The report of the Committee on Towns and Cities was adopted.

To-day the report of the Committee on Education passed its second reading by a strict party vote. It provides for the opening of the University and all the other public schools alike to blacks and whites.

A Conservative member moved to have different schools for whites and blacks, but it was voted down by the Radicals.

The report compels all persons to send their children to public schools for sixteen months, between the ages of 5 and 18 years, when they are not able to educate them otherwise. It confers large powers upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, March 6.

The Reconstruction Convention is nearing its close. The President to-day announced that all ordinances reported from committees had been acted on.

A Military Mayor Appointed for Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, March 6.

Brig.-Gen. BURNS, the military Mayor of the City *pro tem*, has been superseded by Col. COGSWELL, of the Eighth Infantry. The brief administration of Gen. BURNS has been very successful, and it is believed that COGSWELL will pursue the same policy as his predecessor.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, March 6.

The Convention to-day adopted the clause disfranchising all persons who gave aid and comfort to the rebellion, after having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, as Congressmen, Presidential Electors, officers in the service of the United States, or Executive or Judicial officers of a State. Those officers of a State specified, besides the higher ones, are Judges, Clerks of Courts, Commonwealth Attorneys, Sheriffs, Constables, Revenue Commissioners, Magistrates, Overseers of the Poor, Mayors, City Councilmen, Flour and Tobacco Inspectors, Coroners, &c.

An amendment to modify the meaning of the words "aid and comfort," so as to except acts of kindness by parents to their sons in the so-called Confederate army, or voting for the Secession Ordinance, was defeated, and the clause was adopted by a vote of yeas 49, nays 28.

Another clause was adopted disfranchising all officers in the rebellion above the rank of First-Lieutenant in the army and Master in the navy.

On this last clause a Conservative refused to vote at all, saying he would commit perjury by so doing. A motion to expel him for contempt was laid on the table, and the Convention then adjourned.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Friday, March 6.

In the Louisiana Reconstruction Convention to-day a resolution approving the impeachment of President JOHNSON was offered and laid over.

A resolution, offered by Mr. CROMWELL, (colored,) to the effect "That, as the presence of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the arch traitor, was detrimental to peace and good order, he be notified to leave this State within twenty-four hours."

The resolution created considerable excitement.

Mr. BLACKBURN said it was barbarism to order Mr. DAVIS, who is now in one sense in shackles and a prisoner, out of the State, and said he regarded him personally as a brave and candid man, but politically a traitor, and moved that the resolution be returned to the delegate from whom it emanated. It was carried by a vote of 56 to 5.

A resolution to print ten thousand copies of the Constitution in pamphlet form was adopted, subsequently reconsidered and tabled. In the debate upon this resolution it was stated by a member that the amount expended by the Convention for printing would reach $150,000.

A resolution was adopted that no member be elected as Registrar who is a candidate for any office under this Constitution.

A motion to go into the election of Registrars was adopted.

The Convention adjourned.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Friday, March 6.

The Convention was occupied to-day with the trial of Mr. MERRIMAN. Judge POTTER and WILLET P. HARRIS are employed for the defence. By rule, counsel were limited to thirty minutes' argument. At a late hour Mr. MERRIMAN was expelled by a vote of 38 to 13.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, March 6.

In the Convention to-day the vote of yesterday on the apportionment of Congressional Districts was reconsidered, for the purpose of making some changes in the disposition of the counties.

Mr. EDWARDS, from Taylor County, was unanimously nominated this evening in a caucus of the Republicans for Congress from the Third District.

Pacific Coast Railroads—Advices from Alaska—Condition of the Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 6.

It is confidently asserted that the Central Pacific Railroad Company have bought the San Jose, Southern Pacific, Western Pacific Valley and Sacramento Railroads. The transfer of the San Jose and Southern Pacific is to be made within two years. The purchase of the latter roads gives the Central Pacific Railroad Company entire control of all the railroads in California, they having previously obtained possession of the Sacramento Valley and Marysville roads. The Central Company have decided to locate a terminus at Oakland, and an agreement to that effect has been reduced to writing between the Company and the Oakland authorities. It is also substantially agreed upon that another terminus shall be located at San Francisco.

The opposition steamer *Nevada*, from Panama, sails to-day with $274,000 in treasure for New-York.

The sailing of the *Great Republic* for Hong Kong has been postponed on account of the non-arrival of the *Constitution* from Panama.

The *Great Republic* carries a cargo valued at upward of $100,000, and over a quarter of a million in treasure.

Late Alaska advices state that our officers and troops there are well and the Indians peaceable.

The timber for the erection of barracks at Sitka had been landed, and the work of building was to be commenced when the weather moderates.

The United States steamer *Resaca* sailed on a cruise to-day.

Reinstatement of the New-Orleans Street Commissioner—Delegates to the Democratic Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 6.

The following order was issued last night:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 5, 1868.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 50—(Extract 2.)—By direction of Gen. GRANT, so much of paragraph four, Special Order No. 26, current series, from these headquarters, dated Feb. 5, 1868, as removes WILLIAM BAKER from the office of Street Commissioner for the City of New-Orleans, and appoints GEORGE D. FIELD in his place, is hereby revoked; and the said WILLIAM BAKER is hereby reinstated, and will resume the duties of said office of Street Commissioner for the City of New-Orleans, the same as if said order of removal had not been made. By command of

Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK.
GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN was nominated as one of the delegates for the State at large to the National Democratic Convention, by the State Convention, last night. The other delegates at large are Messrs. I. P. JONAS, JAMES MCCLOSKEY and DUNCAN S. CRAIG.

Conflict of Authority Between Government Officers in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Friday, March 6.

Deputy United States Collector JOHN MARTIN was arrested to-day by Deputy Sheriff SANGISTER, for attempting to restrain some goods for United States taxes, which had been levied upon by Sheriff SANGISTER under execution. MARTIN was taken before the Court and required to give bonds. He declined to do so, and is now in the custody of the Sheriff. The case comes up before the Court to-morrow.

The first colored jury ever impaneled in this city is now sitting in the Criminal Court, on a murder case, where the parties are colored persons.

New-York Burglars Convicted in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, March 6.

Two of the men arrested in this city about ten days ago for burglary and attempt to blow open a safe in a banking-house, have been tried and convicted. It was shown on the trial that they are thieves from New-York, and that a gang of them were operating in the Southern cities. The two convicted claim the names of MAYER and FRANKLIN, but one of them is known in New-York as "Black Dan," a noted thief and housebreaker. They will be sentenced to the Penitentiary to-day.

The Mississippi Bridge Companies at St. Louis Consolidated.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 6.

The St. Louis and Illinois, and the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Companies, have finally effected a permanent and harmonious consolidation, and the work of bridging the Mississippi at this point will be pushed to a speedy completion. A new Board of Directors has been formed from the two old Boards, with C. DICKSON as President, ROBERT P. TANSEY Secretary *pro tem.*, and Capt. JAMES B. EADS Chief Engineer. Capt. EADS' plan has been adopted.

The Oil Refiners' Convention at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, PENN., Friday, March 6.

The National Convention of Oil Refiners, Producers and Dealers closed its session in this city yesterday. The several branches of the trade were ably represented, and expressed their determination to labor zealously and persistently until all taxation on petroleum is abolished. The convention took measures for the formation of a national organization.

Gen. Meade Declines to Appoint an Alderman for Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, March 6.

In response to an application to Gen. MEADE for the appointment of an Alderman for one of the wards of this city, he replies to the Mayor that unless there is urgent necessity for it, he does not desire to make an appointment, as the people will soon be called on to elect one of their own choice.

Trial for Murder in Boston—Disagreement of the Jury.

BOSTON, Friday, March 6.

The third trial of FRANK MCARENA, indicted for the murder of MARY GEARY, resulted in the disagreement of the jury after 18 hours' deliberation.

Election of a United States Senator by the Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, Friday, March 6.

The Legislature on the third ballot to-day elected GEORGE T. VICKERS, of Kent County, United States Senator, *vice* P. F. THOMAS, rejected.

Death of Ball Hughes, the Sculptor.

BOSTON, Friday, March 6.

The death of BALL HUGHES, the sculptor, yesterday, is announced.

The Hoboken Homicide—Coroner's Inquest.

The young man, JAMES HAYES, who was stabbed a week ago last Sunday by JOHN NEAGLE, while at work in a Hoboken slaughter-house, died of his injuries about 12 o'clock on Thursday night. The boy, NEAGLE, was arrested on the day following the occurrence, and was committed to jail to await the result. An inquest was held before Coroner WHITE, at his office in Hoboken, yesterday afternoon. After the reading of the deposition of the deceased, (heretofore published,) the following evidence was taken:

Dr. Joseph Benedict testified that he was called to attend deceased on Sunday afternoon a week; found him in bed suffering from an incised wound on the left side below the nipple; the wound was two and a half inches in length, and the instrument penetrated the abdominal walls into the cavity of the abdomen; in doing so it completely severed the cartilage of the eighth rib; it then penetrated the anterior wall of the stomach; anything of a liquid nature taken from that time until his death came out of the wound; think death was caused by the wound; he could take no nourishment except by means of injections; death was caused from extreme exhaustion; witness and Dr. Elder made a *post-mortem* examination.

Dr. L. W. Elder, who was called in to consult with Dr. Benedict, and assisted in making a *post-mortem*, corroborated the above evidence.

Morris Welsh testified: I am a butcher, and work in Newark-street; knew the deceased James Hayes; on Sunday, the 23d of February, I went to work with Cornelius Haley, Pat. O'Brien, and John Neagle; about three o'clock Thomas Lynch came for some offal; John Neagle and Thomas Lynch were talking in the yard about the offal; James Hayes came in, and Lynch asked him if he could have some offal; Hayes told him he could have some; John Neagle told Hayes that he had no claim to the offal; Hayes said he had as much claim as he (Neagle) had; Neagle called Hayes a sucker; Hayes told him not to call him that any more; they had some more words just where Neagle was at work at the tallow boards; then saw them fighting; Cornelius Healey put Hayes out of the shop, and I kept Neagle from going out; as Hayes was going out of the shop Neagle struck him on the head with a stick; Hayes' head was cut; Hayes made some threats about having satisfaction before he left the slaughter-house; a couple of minutes after I saw Hayes strike Neagle on the arm with a stick; they grappled each other and Neagle stabbed him with a knife; Hayes said he was cut, and I then saw the knife in Neagle's hand; Neagle was cleaning fat at the time; saw the knife in Neagle's hand when he made the stab; the knife (a butcher-knife) was the one Neagle was working with; after Hayes said he was stabbed he dropped the piece of wood and ran across to the store; Neagle said his arm was black and blue; he asked for a quarter, but did not get it; I did not tell him to run away; I did not see Neagle throw a steel at Hayes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hoffman—Hayes was larger and older than Neagle; they had never had any quarrel before; in the first quarrel both of the boys had pieces of wood in their hands.

Cornelius Healey testified to the same effect.

At 6 P. M. the further investigation was adjourned to Monday evening.

TEXAS.

Indian Raids and Atrocities—A Chapter of Horrors—Eight Women and Children Murdered and Scalped or Taken into Captivity.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1868.

Three or four weeks ago I sent you an account of an Indian raid in the neighborhood of Gainesville, in this State. The murder of men, women and children on that occasion, God knows, was horrible enough, but cannot be compared to the facts I am about to relate; which for cowardice and atrocity have never been surpassed in any age or clime by Christian or savage. To the San Antonio *Daily Herald* and Dr. HARDIN OATMAN, of Llano, I am indebted for the most of my information of this most dreadful outrage.

The sun was setting on the evening of Sunday, Feb. 5, as an Indian rode up to the house of Mr. JOHN S. FRIEND on the Sandies, in the extreme Southern part of the County of Llano, Texas. From his horse he peered into the house through the open door. He saw only women and children, and rode back in the direction he had come for the purpose of reporting to his band. A short time previous to this, a daughter of Mrs. CAUDLE, aged 8, and a son of Mr. FRIEND, (about the same age,) while playing near the house, saw an Indian driving off a horse, and immediately gave the alarm. At the house of Mr. FRIEND were the following persons: Mrs. FRIEND, two Mrs. JOHNSONS, Miss TOWNSEND, aged 16, and four children; the two mentioned above, and the children of the Mrs. JOHNSONS, one eighteen months old, and the other three years. When the women heard of the presence of an Indian in their neighborhood, the news was considered of so much importance that they all went into the yard for the purpose of seeing for themselves. To obtain a better view of the surrounding country one of them got upon a fence. The latter was the first to discover the approach of the Indian in the direction of the house. A short time after he returned the whole number (fifteen or sixteen) made their appearance, and rushed into the yard and house. One of the Mrs. JOHNSONS seized a gun, which was taken out of her hand by Mrs. FRIEND, who presented it at an Indian, but before she could fire the savage closed upon her, and, wresting the gun out of her hands, attempted to shoot her, but the courageous woman seized a chair and struck the Indian upon the arm, causing the gun to fall from his hands. He then fitted an arrow to his bow and shot her through the arm, when Mrs. FRIEND seized a flat iron and struck him with it upon the head, causing the Indian to stagger, but instantly recovering, the brute shot her again with an arrow which (to use the words of Dr. OATMAN) "struck near the posterior and lateral edge of the right mammæ, glanced around the bony walls of the chest and came out through the lower and posterior edge of the right mammæ." This caused the poor woman to fall, apparently dead. The aim was undoubtedly taken at the heart, but missed, probably on account of the arrow being partly broken near the spike and wrapped with thread. The Indian now knelt near Mrs. FRIEND, drew his knife and commenced scalping her. The pain of this operation restored her to her senses, when she seized the knife with her right hand and endeavored to wrest it from him, but in vain, the knife being drawn through her closed hand, cutting the fingers to the bone. This act was repeated three times with the same result, the Indian continuing scalping. He took three scalps from her head, two about two inches wide and three inches long, and the other about half the size. The knife must have been very dull, Mrs. FRIEND thinks. Not satisfied with this, the Indian cut off her hair, wounded her several times on other portions of her head, and worked the arrow several times through the wound. This was done, probably, to see whether any life yet remained in the body of the unfortunate woman; but Mrs. FRIEND, though keenly sensible of all, feigned death so well from the time that she found it was useless to contend with the savage, that she uttered no cry or changed a muscle to show that she lived. This was her only hope for life, and she knew it, and braved through an ordeal terrible enough to make a strong man tremble even at the thought of so much agony.

The Indians plundered the house of all movables of value, and left, taking with them the remaining women and children. Mrs. FRIEND said that the wailing of her boy was harder to bear than all she had gone through that terrible evening; but even for him she knew it was useless to show signs of life, as nothing would then have saved her from death. When they were all gone, and the sound of their voices lost in the distance, Mrs. FRIEND arose and crawled and walked to widow JOHNSON's house, about a mile and a half distant. The widow was absent from home, but in the house was a man, his wife and four or five children. Mrs. FRIEND was cared for, and her wounds dressed as well as unskilled hands and kind hearts would allow. After binding up her head and extracting the arrow, the man took his family into the bushes for the night for safety. Mrs. FRIEND preferred remaining in the house, and in the situation in which I have described her, she lay and suffered all night. Surgical aid was not procured for the poor creature until twenty-four hours after the wounds were inflicted. She was doing well at last accounts, and hopes are expressed that she will recover.

The country around is sparsely settled, and all the men were absent from Mr. FRIEND's. On the evening following, Mr. TOWNSEND, the father of the young woman mentioned above, and several others heard of the attack, and preparations were at once made to follow up the trail. It was first discovered by Mr. TOWNSEND on the side of Cedar Mountain, in plain view of widow JOHNSON's house. I may as well mention here that this house was not visited by the Indians.

Near where the trail was first struck, the youngest child was picked up, murdered and scalped in the most brutal manner. On the morning of the 7th the pursuit commenced in earnest, a force of fourteen men having assembled for that purpose. Not more than fifty yards from where the first child was discovered a second was found murdered, and was brought in immediately.

The trail led across Cedar Mountain some three or four miles to a place called Gamble's Gap, and here the scene most horrible of all in this horrible tragedy, was enacted. Both the Mrs. JOHNSONS were found dead a few yards apart. The intestines of one of them had been eaten out, it is supposed, by the swine, and the flesh had been torn off the limbs and face. The other was found lanced through the heart. She was *enciente*, and the brutal abuse undoubtedly brought on parturition, which was taking place at the time of her death.

On the day following the father looked upon the dead body of his murdered child. Miss TOWNSEND was found dead near the north base of Hudson's Mound, in Blanco County. Her throat was found cut, and her head beaten in a horrible manner with stones.

The trail led the pursuers through the Camanche Springs' Settlement, where they found that the Indians had captured and carried off several horses in that neighborhood. The pursuit was continued to the top of Pack-saddle Mountain in the southeast part of this county, and given up in despair. The son of Mr. FRIEND and the daughter of Mrs. CAUDLE have not been found. It is hoped that they are not murdered, but taken into captivity, thus holding forth a prospect of their bereaved parents beholding their children again in life.

Since writing the above I have learned that the same day the Indians killed a preacher named SMITH. A week or ten days ago they appeared in Lampasus County, and killed a Mr. PEACOCK and a boy named RYAN. In this county and the others adjoining, it is believed they make their headquarters. Three days before Mr. FRIEND's house was attacked they visited the town of San Saba, broke open the stables during the night and carried off horses.

The Press and people of Texas are calling upon the United States Government and Gen. HANCOCK to rid the State of Texas of these monsters. Such bloodthirsty atrocities as the above demand the attention of all having power in this matter, and suggests reprisals and a war of extermination as soon as grass rises or suitable preparations can be made.

RHODE ISLAND.

Alleged Case of Conspiracy to Rob the Merchants' Union Express Company of $300,000—Indictment of Engly and Dean by the Grand Jury.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, March 5, 1868.

I hasten to report one of the earliest transactions of the Grand Jury of the Court of Common Pleas, now in session here. JAMES C. ENGLY, former agent of the Merchants' Union Express Company, in this city, and C. A. DEAN, of Boston, have been indicted for conspiracy to rob the Company of $300,000, in December last. ENGLY is also indicted for an attempt to commit larceny. ENGLY is in jail, DEAN is out on bail. When, in December last, ENGLY was arrested, this community was startled; his social standing was regarded as too formidable to be assailed, but the circumstances attending the arrest left no doubt whatever that there were the best reasons for believing him entitled to be suspected at least. The plan of the robbery appeared to have been laid as far back as the time when the Merchants' Union Express Company purchased the Neptune Express, which had been conducted by ENGLY. When the plan was being brought into shape so as to insure its execution, one of the parties who was solicited to take part in the conspiracy conceived it to be his duty to reveal the facts, so far as he knew them, to the Company. After this revelation was made, the case was put into the hands of PINKERTON's National Police Agency, who succeeded in making the arrest of ENGLY and DEAN, under circumstances fully explained in the TIMES on the day following. The Grand Jury has done its duty in the matter now, and the next step will be the trial.

But it is feared that the trial cannot be brought on this present term, the reason being that there are five or six cases of small-pox in the jail, and the Court is somewhat fearful that the consequences of bringing prisoners out to trial might be fraught with jeopardy to the public health, so rather than incur this responsibility, it is probable that many of the persons held on criminal charges will have to endure the hardship of "waiting a little longer." Perhaps at no time in the history of Rhode Island has there been such an extraordinary criminal calendar awaiting disposition by the Court than there is now. The heaviest case, however, is that of ENGLY. Previous to his arrest, I am told, he was supposed to be worth about $30,600, and his standing among business men was first-rate. Since his arrest there have been four or five civil suits instituted against him, and attachments have been made on the little property he did have, only, however, to lead to the discovery that a former business partner had mortgages covering all. Every person who had dealings with him, among them many personal friends, even his brother-in-law, have been victims to his reckless method of carrying on business.

There is a horse story told of him which is not bad. A gentleman had some good horses to sell. ENGLY liked their appearance. He would like to try them. All right. He was allowed to try them. They were not returned. When called upon to account for them he said they suited, and he had sent them away. He sat down and wrote out a check upon his banker for the amount due on the horses, but upon the check being presented at the bank it was discovered that ENGLY had but a very small balance there. Meantime he had sold the horses to the Express Company and received the money for them. This is a specimen of the stories which responsible men have to tell in relation to ENGLY's conduct. So it is no wonder that he cannot get bail. He did get bail the first day after his arrest, but in a few hours his bondsmen surrendered him. That was a bad move for ENGLY. Among others, he must wait his time for trial.

The Duties of Chief Justice Chase while Presiding in the Senate.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 5.

The leading theme of conversation to-day in political and Congressional circles has been the action of the Chief Justice rather than the impeachment of the President. His letter of yesterday was generally looked upon at first as presaging mischief of some kind, and the fact that he followed it up by sending a letter this morning to Mr. POMEROY, saying substantially as was reported that he did not intend responding to the summons of the Senate to organize a Court of Impeachment until it suited his own convenience so to do, gave rise to much anxiety and many startling stories.

His friends furnish the following explanation of his conduct: It seems that when the Senate Committee to prepare rules first met, a week ago yesterday, it was suggested that it would not be improper to consult with the Chief Justice preparatory to drawing them up. This suggestion was favorably received, and Messrs. HOWARD and EDMUNDS were asked to see and talk with Mr. CHASE. They called on him and were cordially received. He stated when they mentioned their business, that he did not think it best for him in his official capacity to assist at that time in preparing the rules. This view was concurred in by the two Senators, and thereupon followed a long informal talk upon the subject. The fact was very soon developed that the Senators, and particularly Mr. HOWARD, differed greatly and radically from the Chief Justice as to his rights and privileges while sitting as a member of the Court of Impeachment. He took the ground that the Constitution, in making him the presiding officer, conferred upon him the right to vote on all questions that might arise during the trial, though not on the final question of guilt. This opinion was controverted by both Senators, and strongly combated by Mr. HOWARD—they holding that the duties of the Chief Justice are simply those of a presiding officer, and that he has no vote at any stage of the proceedings. It is not necessary to say that neither Mr. CHASE nor Mr. HOWARD convinced the other, and the conference finally broke up with the understanding on Mr. CHASE's part, as he says, that the Senate Committee were to draft their rules and further consult with him before reporting them to the Senate. Mr. HOWARD did not understand that there was to be another meeting, and says, indeed, that it would have been entirely useless, as the Chief Justice demanded a concession that the Committee and the Senate would never give. It is a fact, however, that no further consultation did take place, but that the rules were prepared, reported to the Senate, and after amendment agreed upon.

The Chief Justice felt or assumed that he had not been treated fairly—in a word, that he had been snubbed; hence the letter of yesterday morning, which he wrote without, so far as can be learned, consulting any leading public men. This document created so much talk and doubt that he was visited by various friends last evening. He protested that there was nothing more in the letter than appeared on its face, and somewhat indignantly denied the stories to his discredit that were circulated in connection therewith. He spoke during the evening of his duties at the Supreme Court, and said that it was expected to finish argument in the McCardle case to-day, and added that he could not be in the Court and the Senate Chamber at the same time—he hardly knew how to get along.

This morning, at an early hour, he sent a letter to Mr. POMEROY, one of the Senate Committee as well as one of his most intimate friends, in which he spoke of his duties at the Court, and said he could not answer the summons of the Senate; he did not suppose a day or two would make any great difference, and intimated that perhaps he could be present to-morrow to organize the Court of Impeachment. It has not been possible to get a copy of this letter, but its substance is furnished by a member of the Committee before which it was laid by Mr. POMEROY. As soon as the general tenor of this letter became known, Senators on intimate terms with the Chief Justice went to him and remonstrated with him in earnest terms. It is stated that he again protested against the prevalent disposition to misinterpret his action, and after a little conversation said that he had reconsidered his determination, would adjourn the Court, and might be expected at the Senate Chamber in due season.

Impeachment and the Chief Justice.

From the Boston Traveler.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 5.

The protest of Chief Justice CHASE, which was read in the Senate yesterday, has caused more talk here than anything that has occurred during the busy days that have intervened since the attempted removal of Secretary STANTON.

Those Republicans who do not condemn the act regret it, not so much because it may retard impeachment, *as for its moral effect upon the country*. Senators who have been friendly to the Chief Justice assert that it was unwarranted on his part, and that it was meddling with a matter in which he has no concern.

All sorts of rumors are current as to what he has said and done within a few days; but Washington is the city of rumors, though its rumors are never so strong as its actual occurrences.

Among other things, Judge Chase is credited with saying that it would be a strange thing to impeach a man for a difference of political opinions.

That there is a want of harmony in the Senate is now apparent, and several members of that body are named as so hostile to Mr. WADE that they will oppose impeachment on that account. But this may be well doubted. The indorsement of Mr. WADE by the Ohio Republicans is not likely to increase the regard of CHASE for impeachment.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PARIS, Friday, March 6.

The regular weekly returns of the condition of the Bank of France are made public to-day. The bullion in vault has increased since the last statement to the amount of four million francs.

LONDON, Friday, March 6—11:15 A. M.

Consols open quiet at 93@93⅛ for money and the account.

American Securities are quiet and steady at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty	71⅝
Erie Railway Shares	46⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares	89

FRANKFORT, Friday, March 6.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds are quiet at 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 6—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet at the closing prices of last evening, viz.:

Middling Uplands	9¾d.
Middling Orleans	10d.

The sales of the day will probably reach 10,000 bales. The sales of the week ending last evening, as given by the Brokers' circular to-day, were 77,000 bales, including 13,000 for exportation and 12,000 on speculation. The market has been very fluctuating, and at times quite active. An advance of ⅜d. ℔ lb. has been established on American descriptions during the week, as is shown by the following authorized quotations:

	This week.	Last week.
Middling Uplands on spot	9¾d.	9⅜d.
Middling Uplands afloat	9¾d.	9⅜d.
Middling Orleans on spot	10d.	9⅝d.

There has been a very active business in Cotton to arrive, (particularly American,) and the heavy transactions have caused a marked advance in prices. The stock of Cotton on hand of all sorts has largely increased since last week, and is now computed, including cargoes yet unladen in port, at 327,000 bales. The stock of American is estimated at 186,000 bales, against 169,000 last week. The estimates of the amount of Cotton *en route* from all ports, and shipments from Bombay, have not yet been made public, but will be probably some time during the day.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens firm. Corn, 41s. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 11d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 46s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull and steady. Beef, 113s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Pork, 78s. ℔ bbl. for new. Lard, 59s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 53s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of fine. Bacon, 42s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—The market opens dull and steady. Sugar, 25s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 7s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 11s. for medium. Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 43s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Sperm Oil, £110 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ℔ ton. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. per gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Friday, March 6—1:20 P. M.

Consols are quiet and steady. American Securities are scarcely as firm as at the opening. The following are the quotations at this hour:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71½@⅝
Eries	46⅜
Illinois	89

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 6—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is quite irregular, though prices are not quotably changed. There is but little doing in Cotton to arrive. The total stock of Cotton afloat from all parts destined for the markets is estimated at 230,000 bales, of which 115,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn is firmer at 41s. 3d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Oats have advanced to 4s. ℔ bushel of 45 lbs., Canadian and United States. The other articles in the Breadstuff list are quiet and firm.

PROVISIONS—The market for Provisions is quite animated, and most of the articles have materially advanced in price. Beef—113s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork—78s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Cheese—53s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grade of fine. Lard is dull, and has declined to 59s.

PRODUCE—The market is generally quiet and steady. Tallow, however, is somewhat firmer, and has advanced 3d. since the opening. The last sales were made at 43s. 6d.

LONDON, Friday, March 6—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93@93⅛ for Money and account. American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71⅝@71¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	89
Erie Railway Shares	46⅜

FRANKFORT, Friday, March 6—5 P. M.

United States Bonds closed at 75 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 6—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed irregular. The fluctuations have been considerable, but the American descriptions are about ⅛d. higher than at the opening. There has been but little animation in the market, and the sales foot up but 10,000 bales.

Middling Uplands, in port	9⅞d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive	9⅝d.@9⅞d.
Middling Orleans	10⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn declined to 41s. 6d. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, No. 2 Red declined to 14s. 3d. ℔ cental; California White steady at 16s. Barley, 5s. 6d. Oats, 4s. Peas, 46s. Flour, 37s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Lard has declined to 59s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Beef steady at 113s. 6d. Pork, 78s. 6d. Cheese, 53s. 6d. Bacon, 42s.

PRODUCE—Naval Stores heavy; Resin, 7s. 6d. for Common, and 11s. for Medium; Turpentine, 34s. 6d. Sugar steady at 25s. 6d. Tallow, 43s. 6d. Refined Petroleum declined to 1s. 2d. Oils steady at £36 for Whale, £110 for Sperm, £36 10s. for Linseed. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s.

ANTWERP, Friday, March 6—5 P. M.

Petroleum steady at 43½ francs for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 6.

TOBACCO active; Lugs, $5 50@$9; Common to Medium Leaf, $10@$11 50; good Shipping Leaf, $12 50@$16. COTTON advancing; sales at 21½c.@22c. FLOUR active for low grades; Superfine, 7@$8 25; Extra, $9; Double Extra, $9 50@$10 50. WHEAT—Choice Red, $2 65@$2 70; other grades of Fall are unchanged; Spring, $2 10 for prime. CORN easier, at 83c.@84c. for Mixed and Yellow, and 84c.@85c. for White. OATS dull at 66c.@68c. RYE and BARLEY unchanged. PORK quiet and unchanged. BULK MEATS firm: Loose Shoulders, at Keokuk, 9½c.; Loose Rib Sides, at Muscatine, 11½c. Clear Sides, here, 13⅛c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 11c.@11½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅞c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 14⅛c.@14⅜c. LARD dull and nominal, at 15c.@15½c. for Choice. HIGHWINES, $2 20. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,800 bbls.; Wheat, 3,800 bushels; Corn, 9,000 bushels; Oats, 4,200 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 6.

STERLING EXCHANGE, 51¼; New-York Sight Drafts, ⅛@¾ discount. Gold 142. SUGAR is dull at previous prices. MOLASSES is active but unchanged. FLOUR is firm; Superfine, $10; Double Extra, $10 50; high grades dull. CORN firmer at 97½c. OATS quiet and firm at 78c. PORK easier at $26 75. BACON easy; Shoulders, jobbing on the levee, at 12½c.; Clear, 16⅝c. LARD dull at 16½c.; Kegs, 17c. The city currency has again declined; a few brokers buy at 20 ℔ cent. discount, and most of them refuse to purchase on any terms; and a card is published to the effect that venders in the public markets will wholly refuse to take it as currency after the 10th inst. COTTON is unsettled; Middlings 24c.; sales, 4,800 bales; receipts, 3,951 bales; exports, 2,162 bales. Sales of the week, 34,700 bales; receipts, 27,050 bales. Exports, coastwise, 4,559 bales; foreign, 20,189 bales. Stock, 101,340 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 6.

COTTON steady; Middling Uplands, 25c.; Middling Orleans, 25½c.@26c. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 16c.@16½c.; Refined, in bond, 23½c.@24c. FLOUR dull; Northwestern Extra Family, $10@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. $11 75@$12 25. WHEAT comes in slowly, and is quiet; Red, $2 45@$2 55; White, $2 80@$3 25. RYE steady at $1 75. CORN firmer, and more inquiry; sales 2,000 bushels New Yellow at $1 18. OATS steady at 85c. COFFEE, SUGAR, and MOLASSES quiet. PROVISIONS drooping.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 6.

FLOUR firm, and in fair demand, at $11@$11 25 for Family. WHEAT firm at $2 45@$2 50 for No. 2 and No. 1 Winter Red. CORN firm, and demanded at 84c.@85c. for ear. OATS, 67c. RYE, $1 70@$1 73, with a light demand. BARLEY firm at $2 30@$2 35 for Fall. COTTON dull and unsettled; Middling offered at 22c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged; nothing of importance was done. Gold, 140¾, buying. Money easy.

OSWEGO, Friday, March 6.

FLOUR is in moderate demand and the market is steady; sales 500 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red; $13 50 for White, and $14 50@$15 for Double Extra. WHEAT, $2 35 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, and $2 45 for No. 1 do. CORN, $1 25 for Mixed Western. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady. SHORTS, $35. SHIPSTUFFS, $40; Middling, $46, ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS unchanged.

CHICAGO, Friday, March 6.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 99 for No. 2 Spring. CORN firm at 83c. for New No 1; seller, first half of May, 92c.@92½c. OATS firm at 56¾c.@57c. RYE firm at $1 60@$1 62. BARLEY, $2 10@$2 12. PROVISIONS firm: Mess PORK, $23 50@$24 for Standard and Choice. LARD heavy at 15½c.@15⅝c. BULK MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 10c.; Rough Sides, 11⅛c.; Short Rib, 12⅛c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 13c.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, March 6.

TOBACCO—Sales 141 hhds.; Lugs to Selections, $5 @$9 75; Manufacturing Leaf, $23 25. FLOUR—Superfine, $8 25@$8 75; Fancy, $12 50@$13. WHEAT, $2 50@$2 55. CORN, 78c.@80c. for Shelled, in bulk. OATS, in bulk, 67c.@68c. LARD, 15½c. MESS PORK, $24 50. BACON—Shoulders, 11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 15⅛c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 14c. COTTON, 22c.@23c.

TOLEDO, Friday, March 6.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and firm; sales of White Michigan at $2 80; Amber held at $2 63. CORN active at an advance of 2c.; sales at 92c. for No. 1. OATS advanced 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 65c. RYE scarce; No. 1, $1 65. RECEIPTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Friday, March 6.

COTTON firm at 23½c.@24c.; receipts, 566 bales; exports, 214 bales; receipts of the week, 5,790 bales; exports, 12,000 bales; stock, 13,000 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7@$8. PORK, $26. BACON—Clear Sides, 15¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, 10½c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 14⅛c. LARD unchanged. CORN, 90c.@92c. OATS, 80c.@82c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 6.

COTTON firmer at 25c. for Middlings. FLOUR firm; good supers in demand. WHEAT firm; sales Ohio and Pennsylvania $2 50@$2 60 for prime to choice. CORN firmer; White, $1 12@$1 13; Yellow, $1 14@$1 16. OATS dull at 78c.@80c. RYE in good demand and scarce, at $1 75@$1 78. PROVISIONS quiet.

BUFFALO, Friday, March 6.

The market is generally firm, but very dull, and prices are without any quotable change. Transactions are no criterion of the market, the value being controlled by circumstances, such as the position of Grain in the elevator, on the track, or handy for transferring from Western to Eastern cars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 6.

FLOUR—Extra, $8 25; Superfine, $7 50. WHEAT is firm at $2 65@$2 75. Legal tenders, 71¼.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 6.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27½; Reading Railroad, 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55⅜. Gold, 141⅜.

[Advertisement.]

READY.—KNOX's Spring style of Gents' Hats, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Hibernia	March 7	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Antwerp	March 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	March 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	March 7	New-York	London.
Napoleon III	March 7	New-York	Havre.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

Alabama	March 7	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Napoleon III.*, close at the General Post-office at — A. M.

Mails for Ireland *via* Queenstown, by the *City of Antwerp*, closes at 12 M. Supplementary mails for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Alabama*, close at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 6—*In steamship Atalanta, from London and Havre*—Miss Mary Anne Tooke, Mr. Huber and wife, T. Huber, J. Bellora and wife, M. J. Aguier, Basile Deront, S. Allanby, Horace Smith, Elijah Ridout and family.

In steamship Cleopatra, from Savannah—Mr. Burlock, Mrs. Keene, Miss Kate Duffy, Mrs. Weisberger and 4 children, B. D. Nickerson, Z. S. Murphy, W. G. Stout, R. Crawford, Jr., C. Gibson, Capt. Morrison, Capt. Colson, Walter Collins, Wm. P. Collins, and 5 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 25 | Sun sets..... 5 58 | Moon sets.... 5 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 25 | Gov. Island. 7 14 | Hell Gate.... 8 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, Jas. Hand; Emily B. Souder, Lebdy, Charleston, Wheeler & Linnard.

Barks Fleetwing, Daniels, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co; St. Ursula, (Br.,) Losberg, Buenos Ayres, Pendergast Bros.; Gazelle, Black, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Son; Wm. Clowes, (Br.,) Snowden, London, A. Wiley; Herzog Ernst, (Brem.,) Plaus, Lough Foyle for orders, Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Brigs Memphis, (Br.,) Sanford, Greytown, Nic., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Orion, (Norw.,) Peterson, Hamburg, C. Tobias; Auchen, (Oldg.,) Meyer, Bremen, H. W. O. Edye; Unione S., (Aust.,) Bonomo, Belfast, Slocovich & Smith; Robert Mowe, Dickerson, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schooners Conservative, Boyd, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Kate Carlton, (Br.,) Lamb, Remedios, Bryan & Pease; Warren Blake, Meservey, Cardenas, Winchester & Leeds; W. F. Cushing, Cook, Nuevitas, Goldthwaite & Overton; Ocean Traveler, Adams, St. Jago de Cuba, Goldthwaite & Overton; Annie Amsden, Bangs, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; John Ferris, St. John, Beaufort, N. C., Boyd & Hincken.

Arrived.

Steamship Atalanta, (Br.,) Dixon, London Feb. 9, and Havre 13th, with mdse. and 359 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Has had N. W. and S. W. gales the entire passage.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah March 3, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 5th inst., at 2:20 A. M., 20 miles S. W. of Hatteras, passed steamship Leo, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Somerset, Childs, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Inman, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Ship Etha Rickmers, (Prus.,) Davidson, Shanghae Nov. 22, with teas to Oliphant & Co. Passed Angier Dec. 4, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 13. Had fine weather up to Hatteras, and since Feb. 20 has had N. E. gales, and has been 11 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales.

Bark Arctus, (Br., of London,) Hopkins, Amoy Sept. 18, with teas to Westry, Gibbs & Hardcastle. Passed Angier Nov. 16, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 26, crossed the line Jan. 23. Has been 15 north of Hatteras, with northerly gales, and had part of the crew badly frost-bitten.

Bark Lucy & Paul, (Pruss.,) Schell, Antwerp 73 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Passed Bermuda Feb. 10, and since that time has had heavy gales from N. E. to N. W.

Bark Moss Glen, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Cutten, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Stampede, (of Nassau,) Jewell, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras; from lat. 30, lon. 29 30, has had heavy northerly gales.

Brig Helena, (Swed.,) Wetherlind, Rio Grande 74 ds., with hides and horns to Geo. Moke & Co. Has been 10 ds. on the coast; was blown off four times.

Brig Pacific, (Ital.,) Cascone, Castellamare 66 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Has been on the coast for the last 20 ds., with N. E. gales and snow-storms; has been 15 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Emma Ives, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Lorway, Sagua la Grand 20 ds., with sugar to Moss & Ward. Has experienced a succession of N. W. and easterly gales most of the passage; has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras; has had a pilot on board 5 days.

Brig Julia F. Carney, Carney, Cardenas Feb. 10, with sugar to Dearborn & Bros. Has been 15 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Brig Haidee, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Milk River, Jam., 25 ds., with logwood to Henry, De Cordova & Co. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Brig Trial, Humphrey, Campeachy, Yucatan, 29 ds., with logwood, hemp, &c., to M. R. Wilson & Co. Has had heavy N. and N. E. gales the entire passage; been 8 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig B. Inginac, Gray, St. Mark's 28 ds., with coffee and logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Has been 14 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. and N. W. gales.

Brig L. & W. Armstrong, (of New-Haven,) Dill, Mayaguez, P. R., 25 ds., with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales.

Brig Nellie Huested, Mallory, Trinidad, Cuba, 28 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 16 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales, and has been blown off the coast three times, and lost and split sails.

Schr. E. Classon, (of Brookhaven,) Coombe, Nuevitas 14 ds., with sugar to Thomas Owen & Son. Sld. in co. with brig Thomas Owen, for New-York. Feb. 25, lat. 27, lon. 79 10, spoke brig Isabella Bierman, from Sagua for New-York, leaking badly, with 7 feet of water in her hold; went on board, and assisted in lightening her by throwing overboard part of the cargo and pumping her out; staid in company with her 2 days, and left her off Charleston Bar, where she has arrived.

Schr. Willie Dill, English, Morehead City, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Julia, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Plaatge, Kingston, Jam., 25 ds., to Henry, De Cordova & Co. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Carrie Douglas, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Bailey, Cienfuegos 29 ds., with molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Has had heavy N. and N. W. gales the entire passage; been 15 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Mary E. Smith, (of Philadelphia,) Smith, Trinidad, Cuba, Feb. 12, with sugar, bound to Philadelphia. Arrived and anchored at Cape May March 3; got fast in the ice, and lost the starboard anchor and 60 fathoms of chain; finding it impossible to reach Philadelphia on account of the ice, and the vessel being partly disabled by the loss of sails, anchor, chains and bobstays, bore up for this port.

Schr. M. R. Samson, (of Philadelphia,) Samson, New-Orleans 29 ds., with cotton and corn to B. R. Brown. Has been 17 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. gales; lost and split sails.

Schr. R. W. Godfrey, (of Dorchester,) Greenwood, Cardenas 19 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to N. L. McCready & Co. Has been on the coast for 10 ds., with N. W. gales.

Schr. Enchantress, Cozzens, Savannah 12 ds., with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Enterprise, Welton, Virginia 4 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Naonta, Smith, Georgetown, S. C., 23 days.

HIGHLANDS, Sunset—One bark and one brig in the offing bound in. Wind light S., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Emily B. Souder, for Charleston; Mary Sanford, for Wilmington. Brig Beaver, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 6—Arr. ship St. Petersburg, from London; barks Catharine, from Liverpool; Alexandria, from Cienfuegos; brigs Clara P. Gibbs, from Palermo; J. & G. Wright, from Glasgow; Branch, from London; Sophia, from Ponce; Sullivan, from Mobile; schrs. Star King, from Jacmel; Rebecca Florence, from Mobile.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 6—Arr. bark Arbitrator, from Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 4—Arr. schrs. Commerce, Portland, for Baltimore; S. B. Wheeler, Boston, for Wilmington, Del.; Thomas, Portland, for Baltimore; brig Samuel Lindsey, Manzanilla, for Boston; schrs. Ledona, James River; Tropic Bird, Cardenas 20 ds., for Frankfort, Me.; Lottie Henley, Cardenas 25 ds., for Portland; reports sprung foremast, split sails; the crew frost-bitten; brig Hattie S. Bishop, Mobile 27 ds., for Boston.

All but two or three schooners are clear ice.

MOBILE, Ala., March 6—Cld. steamship Mary, for Cedar Keys; ship Nile, for Liverpool; brig A. G. Jewett, for Havre.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6—Cld. ships W. H. Prescott, for Liverpool; City of New-York, for Callao; Hutton Castle, for Valparaiso, Reynard, Hong Kong.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 6—Arr. steamship Leo, 57 hours from New-York.

Cld. bark Ella & Annie, for Montevideo; schr. B. N. Hawkins, for Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 6—Arr. steamship Fairbanks, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

A fore and aft schooner is ashore on the West Bank, having been driven ashore by ice.

The steamship Minnetonka, from Mobile, which arrived inside of Sandy Hook on the 4th inst., and became fast in the ice, has been got out and towed up to the City this morning.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

J. SANGER & CO., NO. 355 BOWERY, Recommend their new MUSIC STORE to the public, and offer their large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (own importation) at the very lowest prices. Sheet music of the latest American and European publications. Musical instruments carefully repaired.

NATIONAL LOTTERY OF MADRID, Spain, will celebrate by an Extraordinary Drawing on March 1, 1868. Prizes cashed and information furnished. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE FINEST DIAMONDS FROM OLD AND NEW MINES IN ARTISTIC MOUNTINGS
22 JOHN STREET UP STAIRS
EXTENSIVE SELECTION
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30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR ... LONDON.
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AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD,)
At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.
The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.
HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
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TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT.
GRAND
MUSICAL FESTIVAL
IN AID OF THE
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS,
TO BE HELD AT
IRVING HALL, NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 7.
Music by
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND,
assisted by the distinguished vocalist,
MRS. MARIE ABBOTT,
and the Full Orchestra.
Tickets ... $1 each
PROGRAMME—PART I.
1. Opening March—Tannhauser ... Wagner
2. Overture—La Gazza Ladra ... Rossini
3. Song—Sweet Spirit hear my Prayer (Lurline). Wallace
Solo—Cornet Obligato.
4. Song—Won't you tell me why, Robbie? ... Claribel
Mrs. MARIE ABBOTT.
5. Waltz—Morgenblaetter ... Strauss
6. Patriotic Song—Star-spangled Banner.
PART II.
7. Grand National Medley ... Grafulla
8. Overture—Poet and Peasant ... Suppe
9. Song—The Moonbeam ... Holder
Mrs. MARIE ABBOTT.
10. Selections—Grand Duchess ... Offenbach
11. Valse—Memento ... Strauss
12. Galop—Damen ... Farlow
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Tickets are only to be shown at the door, and can be retained by the purchaser until after the distribution of awards. (See descriptive circular.)
Tickets can be obtained at the music, drug, book and fancy stores generally, and at the offices of the
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
No. 546 Broadway, New-York;
No. 367 Fulton-st., Brooklyn;
No. 217 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

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SELF LIGHTING
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NO ELECTRICITY,
NO FRICTION,
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TURN THE KEY AND THE GAS IS LIGHTED
Applied to any gas fixture without alteration.
Samples sent free on receipt of $1.
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THE GREAT ARION MASQUERADE will be fully reported in the SUNDAY Edition of the
COURIER,
with a full list of those present, what they wore, how they acted, and all the particulars interesting to ball-goers. The other balls of the week are also properly attended to.
Ask for the COURIER of any newsman in the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Yonkers, &c. Price 6 cents.
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Also, Manufacturers of SUPERIOR PIANOS and Publishers of SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC.
Organs to rent by the month.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 263, March 6, 1868.
48, 69, 47, 66, 51, 64, 33, 27, 58, 65, 31, 70.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 264, March 6, 1868.
50, 63, 12, 13, 55, 69, 30, 41, 71, 19, 31, 17.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 211, March 6, 1868.
23, 17, 33, 53, 57, 51, 15, 25, 26, 52, 55, 41.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 212, March 6, 1868.
14, 17, 37, 57, 16, 31, 25, 58, 46, 51, 8.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A. CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

PAIN PAINT CANNOT BE BEAT,
Use it the people will;
Pain leaves in head or feet,
For all can prove it still.
The oldest ulcer heals
And inflammation goes,
Salt rheum most rapid yields,
Or pimples on the nose.
Cancers it will cure,
And pain leaves right away;
It certain will, that's sure!
Just test it any day.
Pain Paint makes sick folk laugh and sing,
Pain Paint is their delight,
Yea, cripples, too, can dance and fling
Their crutches out of sight.
The hottest fever goes,
Neuralgia leaves the face,
And rheumatism shows
Paint hits the very place.
Dr. WALCOTT—*Sir*: I had a sharp pain in my shoulder and under the shoulder blades for a long time. I could not get my coat on without help. Your wonderful Pain Paint has cured me by a few thorough applications.
J. S. TREADWELL, 52d-st., N. Y.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY,
at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-room, No. 1 North William-st., large sale of genteel household furniture; also, at 11 o'clock, bankrupt sale, the entire large stock of a fancy store, ribbons, velvets, buttons, hosiery, showcases, &c.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY next 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered at 1¼ o'clock. Preaching every afternoon and evening next week.